FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CAPUTO POSTPONES TRIP TO SPAIN UNTIL 28 JUNE

PY252014 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1912 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Jun (NA) -- Foreign Ministry sources have reported that Foreign Minister Dante Caputo has postponed until this Friday his trip to Spain, which was originally scheduled to begin today. Thus far, the reasons for the postponement are unknown.

Caputo will visit Spain to meet with his Spanish counterpart, Fernando Moran.

IRAQI ENVOY CONFIDENT ON PUCARA PLANES DEAL

PY252008 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1415 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Parana, 25 Jun (DYN) -- Iraqi Ambassador Mundhir Ahmad al-Mutlaq has said that "if a contract has been signed" he is sure Argentina will sell the 20 Pucara planes to his country. He said he could not confirm whether a contract had in fact been signed, since this type of sale "is negotiated by authorities from both countries" without the participation of the respective embassies.

The Iraqi ambassador also said that a trade delegation from Cordoba Province recently visited Iraq and added that during this visit considerable progress was reportedly made on the sale of the Pucara planes to his country. Other points of agreements have also been reached for the sale of various [Argentine] products, such as agricultural machinery, for an approximate total of $1 billion.

Commenting on the Pucara planes, Al-Mutlaq said that the Baghdad government took the first steps for this purchase between 1980 and 1981. Then he rhetorically asked: Wasn't it Argentina that made the offer to sell, since thus far it has not found any buyer, except for a small purchase of planes by Uruguay at a low price?

After noting that the Iranian Air Force has Soviet, French, and other foreign-made aircraft with great firepower, Al-Mutlaq indicated that his country could dispense with the Pucara planes but admitted that "they would be useful for training purposes."

Al-Mutlaq concluded by saying that Argentina "could still sell its grain if Iran discontinued its purchases, but it would be very difficult to find other buyers for aircraft."

BRIEFS

FOREIGN AFFAIRS APPOINTMENTS -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today at noon swore in six new political directors of his ministry during a ceremony held at San Martin Palace. The newly appointed officials are: Department of Eastern Europe, Ambassador Miguel Angel Espeche Gil; Asia and Oceania, Ambassador Arturo Ossorio Arana; Western Europe, Minister Raul Gonzalez Arquati; Central America and the Caribbean, Minister Eduardo Iglesias; Legal Affairs Department, Minister Susana Ruiz Cerruti; and National Protocol Director, Minister Borberto Auge. [Text] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Jun 85 PY]

SCIENCE, TECHNICAL UNDER SECRETARY -- By order of Decree 1104, the national government has appointed Carlos Roberto Garibotti the new Education and Justice Ministry coordination and planning under secretary for the Science and Technical Secretariat. [Text] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1444 GMT 18 Jun 85 PY]

TOTORAL MINE PUT UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL

PY251514 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Excerpt] The Totoral mine has passed under government control. Cristina Corrales has further details about this:

[Begin recording] Good morning. Early last night, the government decided to put the Totoral mine under government control. The owners of the enterprise will be paid for the equipment and machinery being used in the mine. In a special ceremony held at Government Palace the decree was handed by the president of the Republic to a group of workers from the Totoral mine who have been in La Paz for a few days. These mineworkers have staged demonstrations in front of Government Palace with placards demanding that this mine be put under government control. [end recording]

TOTAL STOPPAGE DECREED IN SANTA CRUZ, CHUQUISACA

PY251405 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] The civic committees of Santa Cruz and Chuquisaca have decided to begin a total stoppage of activities beginning today as a consequence of government negligence to heed their complaints regarding the need to solve important problems affecting these two departments. Among its complaints, the Santa Cruz committee demands the just and legal payment of department royalties for the exploitation of hydrocarbons in this department, and the solution of other important problems. The Chuquisaca civic committee, referring to the government commitment assumed on 25 May, demands immediate compliance with an 18-point document. The civic committees of Santa Cruz and Chuquisaca have made known, however, that emergency services will be maintained. Thus, the two civic committees have decreed a total stoppage as of 0000 today, 25 June.

BRIEFS

ANDEAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LOAN -- Finance Minister Francisco Belmonte has announced that the Andean Development Corporation has granted an overall $11.5-million credit to Bolivia, part of which will be earmarked for the feasibility study of the San Buena Ventura sugar mill project. [Summary] [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jun 85 PY]

1984 MINERAL EXPORTS -- According to a report issued by the Mining Ministry, Bolivian mineral exports during the period January-November 1984 amounted to $332,891,468. During this period the member countries of the EEC purchased $153,061,390 worth of Bolivian minerals; the United States $115,245,219; the Andean Pact member countries $8,871,000; ALADI $9,490,754, the countries of the socialist bloc such as the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Romania $16,422,626; Switzerland $14,469,971; and Japan $7,717,015. [Summary] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 28 May 85 p 9 PY]

COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT WITH BRAZIL -- Ramiro Cabezas, president of the Bolivian-Brazilian Chamber of Commerce, and Antonio Oliveira Santos, president of the National Confederation of Commerce of Brazil, signed an agreement on 6 May in Rio de Janeiro. The agreement is aimed at promoting an increase in trade exchange between the two countries, especially within the ALADI framework. [Summary] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 3 Jun 85 p 3 PY]

SARNEY SUBMITS CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY BILL TO PMDB

PY260238 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] President Jose Sarney today sent a bill, which would amend the Constitution and call for a national constituent assembly, to the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMDB] leaders in Congress. According to this bill, the deputies and senators will convene in a free and sovereign national constituent assembly on 1 February 1987, without relinquishing their constitutional mandates. On 28 June, the bill will be sent to other party leaders in Congress, as well as being released to the public.

RESUMPTION OF RELATIONS WITH CUBA CONSIDERED

PY201820 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] Brasilia -- Following the example of Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal, President Jose Sarney favors the reestablishment of diplomatic relations with Cuba. A confidential survey previously carried out among the military leadership has confirmed that there are no objections and that, as General Leonidas Pires Concalves has put it, the ' Armed Forces are attuned to the strategies of the new Republic.

Given a consensus regarding the convenience of resuming relations with Havana, the decision has virtually been adopted ahead of time. The secret document issued by the National Security Council and Itamaraty will be the diplomatic basis to make the initiative official. Two days ago President Jose Sarney told a Brazilian Democratic Move-Movement Party [PMDB] leader and congressman that he will leave it up to Itamaraty to choose the "appropriate time" to take the step toward Fidel Castro.

Concerning the timing, the government is being prodded by two trends. The Machiavellian supporters are urging an immediate reestablishment with the thinking that benefits are to be granted little by little while the misfortunes are to be announced all at once. In talking about the reestablishment, these days the word "misfortune" is being spelled out ironically at the Planalto Palace and Itamaraty. It refers to the reaction that such a diplomatic step is expected to elicit from the most conservative sectors. The urban strikes and the controversy prompted by the announcement of the agrarian reform reportedly are the other recent or current "misfortunes."

The Machiavellian trend prefers a "single" reaction from the conservative sectors and bets on the assessment that the sectors with a greater right-wing leaning are now "relatively adrift." One of Sarney's closest aides told him at the end of the week: "Mr President, reestablish relations with Cuba at once before the right regroups." The Machiavellian trend mentions a historical example to warn the president of the Republic about the fact that such issues must not be delayed so that they are not affected by changes, sometimes abrupt, in the international situation. The example mentioned is that of the "courtship" between the United States and Cuba shortly before, upon the request of Angola, Fidel Castro sent soldiers to that African country. The courtship between Washington and Havana ended immediately.

The other trend, in disagreement with the Machiavellian trend, attributes enormous strength to the right-wing sectors at this time. It feels, certainly with exaggerated thinking, that the reestablishment of relations with Cuba would be "a signal for a coup" against the new Republic. By this assessment, it would be better to take slow and gradual steps, but safe ones, as former President Ernesto Geisel liked to say.

It seems Sarney is inclined toward a mixed solution, that is, neither next week nor at a time too far away. The people closest to the new Republic and the best bettors of the diplomatic lottery predict the relations with Cuba will be reestablished by the end of the year.

President Jose Sarney has just approved sending a congressional mission related to the Foreign Relations Commission to Cuba. In that regard, yesterday that committee approved a proposal made by Deputy Marcio Santilli (PMDB-Sao Paulo). Santilli was the one who, under the military regime, suggested to the Planalto Palace that Brazil straighten out relations with Havana. Minister Olavo Setubal also favorably views the congressional delegation's visit to Cuba.

The congressional mission wants to hear President Fidel Castro personally state his opinion regarding the reestablishment of relations with Brazil. Afterward, the delegation will be immediately received by Cuba's second in command and Castro's brother, Defense Minister Raul Castro. The deputies also want to meet the Cuban foreign minister and the most important ministers in the economic area. Upon their return, the deputies will prepare an all-inclusive report for President Jose Sarney and Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal.

The congressional mission has one ambition: to be accompanied by a diplomat to advise it during a visit that is already being called "the final step before the reestablishment of relations." In that regard, Minister Setubal will be consulted. Thus far, only two names have been confirmed for the congressional commission, namely Francisco Benjamin (Liberal Front Party-Bahia), the president of the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Relations Commission; and Marcio Santilli (PMDB-Sao Paulo), because he is the author of the proposal.

At this time, Itamaraty is looking at all the Cuban steps toward rapprochement with Brazil with a magnifying glass and is crossing its fingers so that Castro's representatives keep as silent as possible, something that Itamaraty itself is also doing. On 19 June a high-ranking Itamaraty source admitted: "Cuban behavior has been flawless so far."

While the diplomat was making that comment, across the street, at the Senate's auditorium named after Petronio Portella, the Latin American Parliament, with Brazil voting along, decided to accept Cuba as a new member. The Cuban congressmen happily received that decision.

DISINTEGRATION OF PARTIES COULD HARM SARNEY PACT

PY230225 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 22-24 Jun 85 p 1, 4

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro -- Ex-Minister Jarbas Passarinho, one of the most influential persons of the political system under Presidents Geisel and Figueiredo, told a regional PDS [Social Democratic Party] convention in his home state of Para this week that he is acutely aware of a destabilization risk for the Sarney government.

Having previously talked with ex-President Geisel, Passarinho pointed out that he sees a potential danger of a new military movement to prevent what could be the nation's "inexorable march toward chaos." According to Passarinho, the Liberal alliance formed by the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party] and the PFL [Liberal Front Party] of former PDS dissidents which is supposed to be the political basis for the Sarney administration is disintegrating and might not even survive the municipal elections of November this year.

Newspapers cited, without identifying by name, an official described by them as "an important functionary of the Presidency" who said the current disintegration of nearly all the so far existing political parties, starting with the PMDB, was a major obstacle to the materialization of the national pact desired by Sarney, and a virtual menace to the government's stability and even to the transition toward full democracy. The official was reported adding that this situation favored "charismatic" political figures like ex-President Janio Quandros and Rio Governor Leonel Brizola.

The risk would grow in the second half of the year, he was quoted saying, with a new wave of strikes and instability in the countryside. For the time being there was clearly visible, among symptoms of disintegration, a leadership crisis in the Congress, leaving the Sarney administration exposed to successive defeats, as in the cases of rejection of two-tiered municipal elections and of the government's planned regulation of electoral campaigning over radio and television.

Rifts within the government's PMDB were denounced days ago by Deputy Roberto Cardoso Alves. "We cannot tolerate leftwingers controlling our party," he said, accusing their bench leader in the Chamber, Pimenta da Veiga, of "following the orientation of the radicals."

But the process of disintegration affects practically all the parties. The PDS is presently a residual group looking for some basis of survival. In the PMDB, a left-wing group comprising about 80 congressmen wants the party to sever its present links with the Sarney administration in order to acquire "its proper authenticity."

There is still an even more radical leftwing inside the party called "the independent left." The PFL has not discovered so far what a commentator calls "its center of gravity."

Brisola's PDT [Democratic Workers Party] is torn by internal dissidences difference in various states due to a dispute of candidacies for the November elections. And there is an exuberant flora of new political parties in development, all or nearly all obtaining reinforcements by politicians still belonging to other parties.

Fifth Column

In Rio de Janeiro, observers this week mentioned what they called a "fifth column" within the PMDB, comprising about 20 percent of its members, who in the forthcoming municipal election will not vote for any of their party's candidates but for the candidate of Leonel Brizola. The fifth column was said to be under the command of Deputies Claudio Moacir and Aluizio Gama.

In his press conference this week, President Sarney demonstrated security and confidence in his own ability for carrying out the program inspired by the late Tancredo Neves. In a general way, his declarations evoked a friendly political echo in most social and political sectors, but it was not unanimous.

The bench leader of the PDS in the Chamber, Deputy Prisco Viana, said Sarney again showed lack of decision and vacillation in the handling of national problems. The deputy said Sarney gave more a diagnosis of the critical problems instead of indicating therepautics. He failed to reveal how he plans to solve the national problems, Prisco said.

With political parties disintegrating, and the coalition which sustains the Sarney administration also disintegrating while popular criticism is mounting, obsevers cannot forbear voicing concern over the next developments on the political scene.

MERINO SAYS ISLAND NEGOTIATIONS NOT NECESSARY

PY260249 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2330 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Report from the Diego Portales building by Osvaldor Yanez -- date not given]

[Excerpt] Admiral Jose Toribio Merino said during a press conference that there is no need for the government junta to participate in negotiations with the United States over the Easter Island airport project. He said that the project will be constructed and he pointed out that the United States will not undertake the construction. Merino said the construction will be done by Chileans and added that it does not matter who helps us finance the project.

DELEGATION OF FRENCH CONGRESSMEN VIEW SITUATION

PY252216 Paris AFP in Spanish 1403 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Brussels, 25 Jun (AFP) -- A delegation of French Socialist congressmen obtained a promise from Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet that the dossiers of 4,638 Chilean political exiles will be reviewed again. During a press conference held at the seat of the European Parliament in Brussels, after a 6-day visit to Chile, the above-mentioned delegation stated that government officials assured us that the dossiers will be studied at the request of the persons involved and that the latter may return to the country if they do not receive a negative response.

The delegation was made up of Lydie Dupuy, a deputy from Gers and the president of the French congressional intergroup on human rights; Henri Saby, the president of the French Socialist delegation to the European Parliament; and Jean-Pierre Bayle, a senator for French citizens residing abroad.

The delegation felt that although a certain degree of press freedom again exists in Chile, the democratization promises made by the regime will not be fulfilled as long as the 1980 Constitution is maintained. The congressmen made an appeal to U.S. President Ronald Reagan to stop supporting the Pinochet regime. President Reagan is mistaken if he believes that a communist dictatorship will automatically succeed the current regime, the congressmen said. The Chilean opposition is united, from the ultraleft to the ultraright, to restore a true democracy, the congressmen added.

The delegation feels that 80 percent of the Chileans now oppose Pinochet and that Pinochet's only support comes from the Army, which is undergoing such material hardship that it has been unable to supply international assistance to the victims of the earthquake that caused 2,000 deaths 4 months ago in the Valparaiso region. The congressmen also stated that the economic situation is so disastrous that some of the poor, miserable people residing in the shantytowns do not even have a piece of bread or a cup of tea per person per day.

The delegation, which spent 6 days in Chile, held meetings with church and opposition leaders (ranging from communists to rightists, including socialists); the president of the Supreme Court of Justice; and high-ranking officials from the Interior, Justice, and Foreign Relations Ministries.

The congressmen wholeheartedly acknowledged the invaluable efforts of the Catholic Church and voiced the hope that the Christian Democrats would, some time in the future, play a more important role in the country.

Ministry Spokesman Comments

PY252240 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Broadcast in progress]

[Excerpt] ...(?Chile) made no promise to the French Socialist congressmen who visited the country last week that the list of exiles would be reviewed. This statement was made by Pablo Valdez, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, who admitted that the exiles issue was discussed.

The congressmen have stated in Brussels before the European Parliament that government officials in Chile had made such a promise. Valdez said that no commitment of this type was made.

[Begin recording] [Valdez] In this regard, I want to remind you that the French congressmen held several meetings with Chilean officials. However, I can assure you that this matter was not discussed at the Foreign Ministry. We have not promised them in any way...[rephrases] what your question deals with because this matter does not concern us. Therefore, you would have to...[rephrases] I beg you to please discuss this issue with the Interior Ministry or with officials from that ministry which is charged with that matter.

[Reporter] Has the exiles issue not been discussed with them? [words indistinct]

[Valdez] General problems concerning the Chilean situation and French-Chilean ties were discussed. However, what has not been done at the Foreign Ministry is precisely what you are asking me about, that is, to promise them...[rephrases] because this does not concern us, not for any other reason. They were not promised that the list of exiles would be reviewed. [end recording]

PRESS ASSOCIATION HONORS SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT

PY241505 Paris AFP in Spanish 2351 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Santiago, 22 Jun (AFP) -- The National Press Association of Chile today granted the Freedom of Expression Award to Supreme Court President Rafael Retamal. The judge has not only highlighted the importance of the media, but has also solemnly warned about the harm that is caused when the media are silenced, says the association, which groups the editors of the country's newspapers and magazines.

The award was instituted for the first time this year in the midst of censorship measures and the closure of newspapers, ordered by President Augusto Pinochet's military regime.

In one of his most recent public addresses on the situation of the media in Chile, Retamal, 79, who has been president of the Supreme Court since 1983, said: When they (the media) are silenced, whether through self-censorship, decree, or by verbal order of an official, the vacuum of silence creates the cannibalistic absurdity called rumors that invade the city, but not always with messages of peace.

Retamal Turns Down Award

PY251512 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Supreme Court President Rafael Retamal has declined the award granted him by the National Press Association.

This decision was disclosed by Retamal himself. In a brief meeting with journalists accredited to the Supreme Court, Retamal read the message sent to Carlos Paul Lamas, president of the Press Association, declining the award.

[Begin recording] I deeply appreciate the decision of the National Press Association to grant me an award for defending the freedom of information. [end recording]

Retamal then pointed out that the association's decision was based on the reference he had made to an event known to the public and which he deemed appropriate to mention in a speech regarding the press-court relationship.

ALLEGED TERRORISTS ARRESTED IN CONCEPCION

PY202312 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Shortly before noon, the authorities of the Concepcion intendancy publicly displayed a large quantity of arms, ammunition, explosive devices, and documents belonging to the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR]. It was disclosed that all the materiel was seized from the home of Professor (Luis Miguel Leira Contreras del Coronel). The professor was arrested last Tuesday, 18 June, while he was planting an explosive device in the Santiago supermarket in downtown Concepcion.

(Nicolas Mirategui), regional government secretary, this morning disclosed that Professor (Leira) as well his wife (Sara Luis Vega Plaza) and a young son were arrested when personnel of the supermarket caught the couple by surprise. The couple was placed at the disposal of the Interior Ministry today. (Mirategui) disclosed that a U.S.-made M 79 grenade launcher, which is similar to a mortar, and ammunition were found in (Leira's) home. The security forces also displayed 7.67-mm, 9-mm, and special 38-mm ammunition as well as 12-mm cartridges, a large number of primers, black gunpowder, aluminum powder, mercury, sulphur, timing devices, a 22-mm gun, detonating cord, fuses for manufacturing bombs, a great quantity of printed material of the MIR, and instructions on how to carry out acts of sabotage against high tension pylons and railways.

The security forces are investigating the arrested professor and his wife in connection with a wave of fires in large supermarkets in the Eighth Region and in southern Chile. These fires caused losses of over 100 million Chilean pesos.

STUDENT KIDNAPPED TO FORCE PRIEST TO LEAVE

PY221715 Paris AFP in Spanish 0443 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Santiago, 21 Jun (AFP) -- Three armed civilians today kidnapped student leader Cristian Quinones from a coach on the metropolitan train. He was set free later after being questioned for several hours as a means of pressuring priest Guido Peters to leave the country. Quinones, who is studying law at the University of Chile and does pastoral work in the San Cayetano parish, has said that the individuals who shoved him into a private car used "walkie-talkies" and that, as a condition for his freedom, they demanded that Peters leave the country.

Church sources have stated that this case involving university student Quinones is similar to other actions against young people attacked by plainclothesmen operating in Santiago and the provinces. Father Peters, who does his pastoral work among the poor living in the low-income neighborhood of La Legua in southern Santiago, has stated that he has received an anonymous phone call from individuals who told him to resign his position.

BEATE KLARSFELD, DOMINGO LAINO FACE LIBEL CHARGES

PY251847 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 25 Jun 85 p 18

[Text] Attorney General Clotildo Jimenez Benitez has filed slander and libel charges against Beate Klarsfeld and Domingo Laino [vice president of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party] and asked a criminal judge to sentence them to 9-year jail terms. The attorney general states that in her hunt for Josef Mengele, Beate Klarsfeld twice has committed slander and libel against the president of the Republic, first outside the court building and then outside the FRG Embassy in Asuncion. The attorney general described Klarsfeld as a notorious bounty hunter who had put on a show here and had invited foreign photographers and cameramen to take part in it. The attorney general described Laino as "a notorious international agitator who, in live interviews on Argentine television stations across the border, has disseminated an outright lie that could only be conceived by his deranged mind. We will not repeat this lie out of respect for the Paraguayan people and for the chief executive." The attorney general added: "These two characters have been rejected by the Paraguayan people." Klarsfeld and Laino had charged that Mengele was protected in Paraguay. It was confirmed, however, that Mengele had been living in Brazil where he drowned in 1979.

JUDGE ASKS PERUVIAN POLICE TO ARREST TERRORIST

PY251503 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 25 Jun 85 p 19

[Text] The arrest of Enrique Haroldo Gorriaran Merlo has been ordered. Gorriaran Merlo is an Argentine citizen who, in remarks to a Brazilian magazine, has admitted his participation in the criminal attack against former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza Debayle in September 1980. Judge Cesar Rey Martinez has sent the arrest warrant to the Paraguayan police to forward to the Peruvian police since Peru is the country where Gorriaran Merlo is presumably residing. Rey Martinez' warrant complies with the request made by prosecutor Pedro Mendez Ramirez who attached to the request a copy of the magazine MANCHETE containing the remarks by Gorriaran Merlo who, among other things, stated that Hugo Alfredo Irurzun was in fact a member of the terrorist group and that the other members were Argentines.

SHOTS FIRED AT HOME OF COLORADO PARTY DEPUTY

PY260320 Paris AFP in Spanish 2333 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Asuncion, 25 Jun (AFP) -- Colorado Party Deputy Americo Velazquez revealed to AFP today that unknown persons fired at his residence from a moving vehicle in the predawn hours this morning. The bullets shattered the windows of his studio and entered his children's bedroom, but no one was hurt. Colorado Party sources speculated today that this intimidatory attack was staged by one of the student factions that will participate over the weekend in the elections at the Ignacio A. Pane Colorado Party University Center, an event which has been preceded by conflicts and charges against party bosses. Velazquez, together with Deputies Pedro Hugo Pena and Martin Chiola, is one of the delegates appointed to oversee the elections at this student center -- an auxiliary organization of the Colorado Party executive board -- elections which were suspended in March because of the increasing violence displayed during the campaign. Describing the attack, Velazquez told AFP that six bullets hit his residence but he did not get up to investigate at the time because he though the shooting was part of the (traditionally noisy) San Juan folk festivities which ended on 24 June. Asked whether the incident had anything to do with his job as interventor of the Colorado Party university center, Velazquez declined to voice an opinion. This matter is in the hands of the police, he said, but obviously the idea is to pressure or intimidate me. Since the attack Deputy Velazquez has been placed under police protection and his residence is under surveillance.

BELAUNDE REJECTS CHARGES OF ARMS BUILDUP

PY260036 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Weekly press conference by President Fernando Belaunde Terry on 24 June at Government Palace -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Bernardino Julian Arrieta of EL NACIONAL] Mr President: You have undoubtedly read a news agency report that Chilean Admiral Patricio Carvajal has charged that Peru is arming itself. Adm Carvajal not only wonders why Peru is arming itself, but also reports that Peru has purchased 27 Mirage jets for a total of $400 million. My second question deals with the transfer of power. When will you meet with your successor? What are the prospects at this time?

[Belaunde] Regarding statements made abroad, these are obviously unofficial statements since we have not been notified of them. Moreover, I suppose that others follow the same rules we follow here in Peru, that is, not to interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries.

As for the purchase of military equipment, all I can say is that in the 2 years [corrects himself] in the 10 years I have governed Peru, I am sure you have never heard me discuss any details regarding this matter since everything pertaining to military equipment is secret. Moreover, I do not believe that I, nor for that matter anyone else, should supply such information. I believe that only the proper institutions of the Armed Forces should supply information in this regard. However, the fact is that Peru is an extremely moderate country regarding armament. Peru's arms supply is of course in proportion to the arms that other countries in similar conditions have, and also in proportion to its extensive sea and land borders. It would be a lack of responsibility not to look after national sovereignty.

As for foreign policy, Peru maintains highly cordial relations with all countries, and particularly with bordering countries. However, what people always forget, and this is something I try to mention, is the role of the Armed Forces as an educational institution. It is an institution that promotes modern technology that is in constant evolution, and whose professionals are prepared for war as well as for peace.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS TO ATTEND GARCIA INAUGURATION

PY221457 Lima Cadena America Television in Spanish 0340 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Eight presidents [as heard] have confirmed that they will attend the transfer power ceremony on 28 July. This was announced today by Prime Minister Luis Percovich Roca, who said that other heads of state will confirm their arrival in the next few days.

[Begin recording] Presidents Belisario Betancur of Colombia and Nicolas Ardito of Panama have confirmed that they will attend. The Bolivian delegation will be headed by (Luis Monge). Ecuadoran Vice President Blasco Penaherrera, Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez Marquez, Mexical Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda, Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle, ROK Minister of Government Administration Pak Se-chik, FRG Minister for Economic Cooperation Jurgen Warnke, and Swedish Labor Minister Anna Greta Leijon have also confirmed that they will attend the inauguration. [end recording]

SUBVERSIVE GROUP INTERFERES WITH TV BROADCAST

PY251645 Paris AFP in Spanish 2032 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Lima, 24 Jun (AFP) -- Individuals who are believed to be members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) interfered on 23 June with the Panamericana Television broadcast of the soccer game between Argentina and Peru, local police sources reported here today. These were apparently the same individuals who on 19 June interfered with the broadcast of this same channel in Trujillo and Chiclayo, in the northern part of the country. This time they broke into the frequency of Panamericana Television during halftime to broadcast a message.

The audio of the clandestine radio station 4 November, a name marking the date on which the MRTA initiated its activities (in 1983), was heard over television receivers in the districts of La Victoria, Rimac, San Juan de Lurigancho, San Luis, and other suburbs of Lima, witnesses said.

As on the previous occasion, the voices of a man and a woman came on the air and urged the people to engage in an armed struggle in protest against the government. According to television viewers, the MRTA members announced that they will continue to distribute the food they obtain through holdups among low-income sectors.

The MRTA members, who have been robbing food delivery trucks since the middle of May to distribute the food among residents of shantytowns, voiced their support for the strike called by government workers, whose demands they described as fair. They also announced that they will continue to disseminate their communiques through the same media.

BRIEFS

MIXED COMMISSION WITH BOLIVIA -- Lima, 25 May (AFP) -- The Peruvian Government has appointed the delegation of the third permanent Peruvian-Bolivian commission to inspect the border markers between the two countries. The commission will be headed by Juan Garland Combe, director of the Foreign Ministry Sovereignty Department; Colonel Raul Basadre Saenz, representative of the Armed Forces Joint Command; and Carlos Irigoyen, first secretary of the Foreign Ministry Territorial Sovereignty Department. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 2106 GMT 25 May 85 PY]

NEW OIL WELL DISCOVERED -- The energy and mines minister has reported that the Belco Oil Company is extracting 2,500 barrels a day from the Lobitos 9 continental shelf in the northern part of the country. [Summary] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 23 May 85 p A 1 PY]

COCAINE FACTORY DISCOVERED -- The police have dismantled a cocaine factory in the Huaripampa District, Tarma Province, where a large coca plantation was also discovered. The brothers Eugenio and Abel Zacarias Soto and Raul Vasquez Camarena were arrested. [Summary] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 6 Jun 85 p A 12 PY]

PRESIDENT SIGNS LAW ELIMINATING JUSTICE MINISTRY

PY251840 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Excerpt] The Justice Ministry has been formally eliminated through a decree signed by the president in agre_ment with a cabinet decision. The president has promulgated the respective law as well as the law establishing the organization of the court system.

FERREIRA SUPPORTS NICARAGUA AGAINST INVASION

PA250157 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, leader of the Uruguayan Blanco Party, has said that Vice President Sergio Ramirez' welcome in Montevideo will be an act of Uruguayan national unity in solidarity with Nicaragua. Ferreira Aldunate made these statements in an exclusive telephone interview tith the "Extra" morning newscast.

He said that U.S. actions in Central America threaten all the countries in the area. He said that in the face of a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua, Latin America should be united in its defense of Nicaragua, which means the defense of all Latin America. "Keep on bravely defending your country's interests, as you have been doing up to now," was his message to the Nicaraguan people in this interview which we will now hear directly from Montevideo:

[Question] In the first place, Mr Ferreira Aldunate, we would like to know what arrangements have been made in Uruguay for Sergio Ramirez Mercado's visit?

[Ferreira Aldunate] As you can imagine, he will be welcomed by all Uruguayan democratic forces, not only because of his rank, but as an act of solidarity with Nicaragua. All Latin Americans who defend our countries' independence are united with Nicaragua. We are sure that it will be an important event of national unity. There will be many expressions of support for Nicaragua.

[Question] How does your Blanco Party view the U.S. threats to invade Nicaragua militarily?

[Ferreira Aldunate] We are very worried. We believe that the U.S. attitude is a threat to all the countries in the area. Even if the invasion did not take place these threats are a clear violation of international law, and an almost unprecedented provocation. Please allow me to retract my last few words, because unfortunately there are many precedents.

[Question] What do you believe that the Contadora Group's role should be in the face of U.S. aims to lead the area, not only Central America, but all Latin America, into a full-scale conflict?

[Ferreira Aldunate] From the very beginning we all put our faith in the Contadora Group's negotiated and peaceful solution. Unfortunately there seems to be a weakening now. Let us hope that recent obstacles will be overcome. Anyway, it seems absurd to force Nicaragua to hold talks with governments which do not act on their own, but are agents of foreign intervention.

[Question] How do you believe that Latin American unity should react in view of the Reagan administration's threats against Nicaragua?

[Ferreira Aldunate] Unity is always important. However, now it is more important than ever because our very existence is involved. We believe that we must be united. We are proud of our position as opposition parties, to see that the Uruguayan Government is acting according to the interests of our nation and of the area. The defense of Nicaragua in the event of a U.S. invasion concerns us all, but even more small countries like Uruguay whose only guarantee and security is the strict compliance to international law. We are, as one nation, firmly behind Nicaragua, not only because of our solidarity with a small country that is being attacked, but also because of national interests. Our own security is at stake.

[Question] Mr Ferreira Aldunate, we thank you for your statements from Montevideo.

TUPAMAROS REPORTEDLY THREATEN FORMER POLICEMAN

PY242020 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1609 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Montevideo, 24 Jun (EFE) -- The National Liberation Movement, Tupamaros, which engaged in subversive activities in the 1970's, has issued a death threat against a former senior police officer who was on active duty during that same period.

This charge was made by Justo Rodriguez Moroy, a senior officer who was deputy chief of the Uruguayan Police Intelligence Department, who claimed to have received a letter in which the Tupamaros informed him that he had been tried and found guilty of murders and tortures that had taken place in his department and that, consequently, he will soon be executed.

Rodriguez Moroy said he had already reported the case to the appropriate authorities and that he will soon appear before a court of law to file charges and to produce evidence of the death threat. Rodriguez Moroy said he had received the death threat through the mail and that he has no doubt about its authenticity. Rodriguez Moroy, who was a senior officer during the antisubversive struggle, described the charges made against him as false and stated that he has been respectful of human rights.

Upon its inauguration last March, after 12 years of military rule, the democratic Government of Uruguay decreed an amnesty that paved the way for the release of all political prisoners, including many convicted of crimes against life. Most of these former prisoners expressed their desire to return to political activities and ruled out possible acts of revenge. The death threat against the police officer is the first report of a possible act of violence.

Tupamaros Deny Threats

PY250126 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] The National Liberation Movement, Tupamaros, has denied responsibility for the death threat that has been made to former police officer Justo Rodriguez Moroy, and added that it intends to engage in political activities under the norms of legality which now exist. It further stated that as far as the movement knows, no one within the organization sent any letter of any nature to that addressee.

The movement also has repudiated the misuse of the organization's name, as well as the tactics of resorting to threats for the sole purpose of creating confusion and a climate of suspicion and distrust.

The former police officer publicly denounced having received a letter a few hours ago in which threats against his life were made.

ENERGY MINISTER DISCUSSES OIL MARKET, OPEC

PA221852 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 12 Jun 85 p D 6

[By Cayetano Ramirez]

[Excerpts] Energy and Mines Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti asserted that Venezuela cannot go ahead and take the lead in reducing prices or adopt any other decision detrimental to OPEC at a time when the oil business is facing difficulties.

Hernandez Grisanti held a press conference to discuss the meeting of the Ministerial Executive Council, OPEC's control mechanism, held in Ta'if, Saudi Arabia. The Executive Council is not empowered to adopt decisions because this is done by the OPEC conference, which will convene in late June.

Hernandez referred to recent statements by former Minister Calderon Berti who said that Venezuela must reduce the price of its heavy crude, and those of Rafael Tudela, a deputy and businessman, who branded the government's oil policy irresolute and asked that certain quantities of oil, such as that sent to the Central American and Caribbean countries, as well as heavy crude in general, be regarded as not subject to the OPEC's guidelines on production quotas. In the opinion of Hernandez Grisanti, this would be tantamount to stabbing OPEC in the back.

He noted that the message by Saudi King Fahd to the ministers meeting in Ta'if was not a threat, but a call for all member countries to fulfill their commitments, which is the position endorsed by Venezuela.

In view of current developments, it behooves me to make an analysis and inform the public of the developments in the oil situation on behalf of the government, Hernandez said.

It is a well-known fact, he added, that since 1982 the oil market has deteriorated due to structural reasons and, consequently, OPEC and its member countries have faced difficulties.

Hernandez reported that three OPEC ministers and Mexican Energy Secretary Francisco Labastidas joined the meeting of the Ministerial Executive Council, which is composed of the ministers of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Nigeria, Indonesia, and Venezuela, in Ta'if.

This meeting could not adopt decisions and unfounded rumors have circulated about it. It is not true that a price reduction was proposed or that this matter was discussed. As minister, I outlined Venezuela's position clearly and firmly, and said something that is quite obvious: If a substantial number of countries continue to renege on their commitments, we are going to face serious difficulties. There can be no exceptions, and all of us are bound by these commitments. The message that King Fahd sent to the meeting through Minister Yamani arrived later.

Personally, I feel that the message does not contain a threat but a necessary warning with which Venezuela agrees because we had already stated the same before King Fahd's message arrived.

He added that the version carried by the international press is not the same as the text of the message, from which he read some paragraphs stating that Saudi Arabia is prepared to continue fulfilling its commitments to OPEC; but, if any member feels that it can act freely and disregard these commitments, other countries would be in a position to do the same, which is obvious, Hernandez Grisanti said. Either everyone complies or each one can do as he pleases.

Of course, in an organization of sovereign countries the will to comply is a fundamental factor because the countries cannot be compelled to comply.

The conference will be held, and it will make decisions, depending on our conviction, on the need to find an adequate answer to the current difficult situation.

Venezuela's authority in OPEC is based on the fact that we always fulfill our commitments. If Venezuela were to join the group that does not fulfill its commitments, OPEC would be doomed to failure. We shall continue striving to strengthen OPEC in the face of difficulties. We hope others will be conscientious of the organization's difficult moments.

We shall defend OPEC, and if it cannot come up with the proper answers it will be Venezuela's responsibility. We are convinced of the need for OPEC's efficiency and strength as a beneficial factor for Venezuela.

Our Estimated Average Price Drops Only 15 Cents Per Dollar

In reference to statements by Calderon Berti, including the affirmation that this year oil incomes will drop $1 billion and that we must decrease the price of heavy crude, Hernandez Grisanti said that no one is capable of estimating the income drop now because that will depend on the behavior of the market and its effect on our average selling price which, thus far, has dropped only 15 cents per dollar in relation to the budget estimates.

In relation to heavy crude, the industry and the Ministry of Energy and Mines [MEM] are attentive to all of the circumstances, but I do not think Venezuela should be the first to decrease prices.

Grisanti said that it is not quite proper to speak of a price decrease because that acts as a negative factor in the market, particularly if the one that comments on the matter is a member of OPEC.

EL SALVADOR

GUERRILLA LEADER COMDEMNS ATTACK ON U.S. MARINES

PA252027 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1940 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Jun (REUTER) -- A Salvadoran rebel political leader today condemned as an act of terrorism last week's guerrilla attack against the popular cafes in San Salvador in which 13 people were killed. "We do not support an action that can be described as terrorist... We reject terrorism from wherever it may emerge," said Jorge Villacorta, spokesman for the Social Christian People's Movement (MPSC), an organization that is part of the political branch of the guerrillas.

Villacorta's statements, made during a telephone conversation from his home in Costa Rica, were published yesterday by a local newspaper. He described the attack carried out on 19 June as "a terrorist act that, aside from violating the Geneva agreements on the humanization of the war, offers nothing to the achievement of peace in the country." Villacorta said that this is the first time in almost 6 years of civil war in El Salvador that the political branch of the guerrillas, the FDR, has criticized the armed branch.

Four U.S. marines, two U.S. businessmen, and seven Latin American civilians were killed when armed rebels opened fire against the cafes located in an elegant district of San Salvador.

Army spokesman Major Carlos Aviles said that the MPSC's announcement and Villacorta's statements are proof that the five guerrilla groups fighting under the FMLN banner have different opinions regarding the tactics to be used.

Sources close to the FMLN concurred that the action prompted disagreement within the guerrilla ranks, and said that the attack was conducted without the approval of the FMLN's top leadership. Political sources stated that one of the objectives of the Jose Napoleon Duarte government and his U.S. allies has been to sow discord among the guerrillas and cause estrangement between their moderate political leaders and the armed fighters.

An urban commando group of the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers (PRTC) claimed responsibility for the deaths, and the FMLN's four [as received] members justified this attack. However, the sources stated that the FMLN always publicly supports the operations of any of its members in order not to project an image of disunity.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA INTERVIEWED ON MILITARY DEPLOYMENT

PA251453 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0443 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Interview with President Daniel Ortega Saavedra by reporter Luis Cabrera at the Presidential House in Managua on 24 June -- live]

[Text] [Ortega] Tonight we met with SELA Secretary General Sebastian Alegrett, who is visiting our country in compliance with the resolution issued by this organization approximately a month ago regarding the U.S. embargo against Nicaragua.

As we know, SELA's resolution rejected the embargo policy and supported Nicaragua's right to conduct free trade through economic relations without any restrictions. Complying with that resolution, Alegrett has visited our country. We have had the opportunity to inform him about the Nicaraguan Government's official position regarding the economic impact that the U.S. embargo has had on Nicaragua so that SELA can inform its member countries about Nicaragua's situation, and so that the member countries can in turn take the necessary steps to help us better face this difficult economic situation.

Nicaragua has already been conducting efforts at the Latin American level, and logically, the resolutions adopted by SELA are useful instruments for Nicaragua's efforts. During his current tour, Companero Sergio Ramirez is not only discussing security matters and aspects related to the negotiations to achieve peace in Central America, but also the economic debt problem, trade problems, and the problem of economic attacks against Nicaragua, as well as SELA's resolution in this regard which reflects the consensus of the Latin American countries.

Therefore, this has been a good opportunity to not only discuss with Alegrett the embargo policy specifically discussed by SELA, but also the overall economic problem affecting Latin America financially and commercially. We also exchanged viewpoints regarding common actions that Latin American countries must take in confronting this controversial issue.

Regarding the deployment of military and defense equipment that began early this morning, we have said that it is due to the current grave world situation, particularly the situation confronted by Nicaragua due to the U.S. policy of state terrorism; a policy that seeks to legalize terrorism against Nicaragua, and which consequently gives room for promotion of world terrorism. Nicaragua, a victim of the U.S. state terrorist policy, today feels much more threatened since very serious conflicts are taking place, such as the one we are all aware of, in Lebanon, and when a situation has developed in El Salvador, as a result of the death of U.S. soldiers, which the U.S. leaders have tried to link with Nicaragua. The United States is trying to present Nicaragua as the source of the current Salvadoran crisis and as the source of the current war situation in El Salvador, which has involved U.S. citizens and U.S. soldiers in the U.S. interventionist policy in El Salvador, instead of promoting a peaceful solution to the problems.

The threats are serious. We have noted that a few years ago, during a similar crisis in Lebanon, the United States launched its troops against Grenada. Under no circumstances will Nicaragua be caught by surprise. We have taken all the measures that are necessary under these circumstances in order to guarantee the defense of our country. We have insisted that this situation must be handled calmly and with great serenity. We hope that the U.S. aggressive attitude and threats will not develop into specific actions, and that on the contrary, a peaceful solution be sought for the region's problems.

We hope that the United States and President Reagan will realize that no solution will be found in Central America through this path. Rather, it will complicate the already serious situation in the Central American region. We will continue taking all the necessary steps to guarantee the defense of our country's territorial integrity and sovereignty in the view of any attempt or pretext of a direct U.S. attack against Nicaragua.

[Cabrera] Is this only a precaution or are there any clear, visible signs of U.S. imperialism's intention to attack Nicaragua?

[Ortega] We insist that the U.S. policy has been characterized by denying what they intend to do; therefore, we cannot trust them. The situation is very tense and critical. There are threats against Nicaragua, and we must be prepared. We hope the United States will not make that mistake.

[Cabrera] On this fifth [as heard] anniversary, what line of work, that is, how can people be led? They should not only be at the factories but also on the streets. What can the people do?

[Ortega] The Nicaraguan people have very concrete tasks to perform in connection with the fifth anniversary. The Nicaraguan people know that their main task is the military defense of the revolution. This means participation by the people in the Patriotic Military Service. It means participation by the people in the formation of militias and all tasks involving military and civil defense as well as the economic tasks, which are an integral part of the nation's defense.

[Cabrera] [Words indistinct] military situation. How is the situation [word indistinct]?

[Ortega] The Army General Staff is making an assessment at this moment to issue a communique in the next few hours, rather, tomorrow. However, we can state that our Army has carried out very sucessful operations and that it continues dealing blows to the counterrevolutionary forces. More details will be released in an Army communique tomorrow.

ARMORED VEHICLES, TANKS MOVED TO LEON, CHINANDEGA

PA260334 Paris AFP in Spanish 0214 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Managua, 25 Jun (AFP) -- Sources close to the Nicaraguan Government have reported that armored vehicles and Soviet-made T-55 tanks were deployed to the country's northwest during the past few hours. The mobilization of military vehicles to Leon and Chinandega, 150 km northwest of Managua, has occurred 1 day after the Nicaraguan Army organized a defense system in Managua in view of an anticipated intervention by U.S. troops.

Since early Monday, dozens of tanks, armored vehicles, and antiaircraft batteries were placed in strategic positions in Managua, heightening the prewar climate that pervades the country. Despite the state of alert in the Nicaraguan military organizations, production and commercial activities continued as usual.

On Monday, President Daniel Ortega said: "Without becoming hysterical, we are preparing for defense. We will not be taken unaware." He warned: "If the U.S. troops intervene, we will be ready to resist and win."

RAMIREZ ON CONTADORA'S PEACEKEEPING EFFORTS

PA250354 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Bogota -- Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez warned today that if the Contadora Group's peacekeeping efforts fail the only resources left to Nicaragua would be to prepare for a direct U.S. military aggression. During an interview with the Colombian radio station Emisoras CARACOL Network, the Nicaraguan leader said that, although Nicaraguan is preparing to resist and defeat any direct foreign aggression, it is continuing to make every political and diplomatic effort to avoid such a situation.

Ramirez, who will arrive in Bogota today, met this morning with Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta and Panamanian military chief Manuel Antonio Noriega in Panama City. He said that his visit is to find practical formulas to give the peacekeeping effort new impetus. He continued: We think Contadora continues to be the only possible political alternative to arrive at a negotiated solution for the Central American crisis.

Ramirez said that he will meet with Colombian President Belisario Betancur tomorrow. He praised Betancur for the latter's leading role in the search for peace in Central America. Ramirez said: We will talk with him openly, as we have always done in the past. We will listen to his opinions that many times have proven creative and positive for us [words indistinct].

Discusses Tour of Contadora Members

PA250410 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Interview with Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado by Radio Nacional in Panama City on 24 June -- live or recorded]

[Text] This is a special report from Radio Sandino's "Extra" newscast from Panama's Radio Nacional. Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez arrived here last night to meet with Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta in order to seek a path for a political solution to the Central American crisis. Vice President Ramirez will meet afterward with General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panama National Defense Forces, and other Panamanian officials. In the afternoon he will hold a press conference. It is expected that Nicaraguans and Panamanian friends of Nicaragua will attend.

Through Radio Sandino, Radio Nacional obtained an interview with the Nicaraguan vice president who said the following:

[Ramirez] We are undertaking this tour of several countries -- Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, and Mexico -- which are the four members of the Contadora Group. This visit is to discuss my country's views on the efforts made by the Contadora Group, which until now we have regarded as positive and constructive. We want the Contadora Group to play the primary role as the builder of peace in Central America and Nicaragua. We want to meet with the governments of these countries. We are now in Panama to discuss the future we believe open to the Contadora Group, even in these dangerous and tense moments in Central America.

[Question] Mr Vice President, what can you tell us about Nicaragua's internal situation. How can you describe Nicaragua's political, military, and economic situation?

[Ramirez] The economic situation is difficult because of the constant aggression being suffered by my country. The political situation within the country is not tense. Our problems are on the borders, where we are struggling with the counterrevolutionary bands armed, organized, and financed from abroad. In this war we have not allowed the invader any advantages. We can say, now more than ever, that we have consolidated our military position. We perceive a clear chance for victory. What we believe is [words indistinct] the threat of a direct military invasion. We are struggling against this. We do not want our country to be invaded. We have [words indistinct] of the conflict that the United States has unjustly unleashed against Nicaragua. That is precisely why we believe that the Contadora Group has a great role to play.

[Question] You have said repeatedly that there should be direct dialogue with the United States and not with anti-Sandinist mercenary bands. Do you have a concrete proposal to try to achieve a rapprochement or dialogue with the United States, or a return to the Manzanillo talks?

[Ramirez] We have been repeatedly stressing to the U.S. Government the urgent need to reopen the Manzanillo talks. We do not see any reason why the United States Government should not meet with Nicaragua. Direct talks would be greatly advantageous to the Contadora Group also. These talks would be complementary to reaching detente in the area and to trying to find negotiated solutions. We believe that the Manzanillo talks, the dialogue with the United States, should be reopened immediately. We have been requesting this for a long time.

U.S. EMBASSY ADMITS SUPPORT OF LA PRENSA, CDN

PA250304 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] The U.S. Embassy in Managua has admitted that it supports LA PRENSA and the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] in continuation of their opposition to the government and the revolution.

The embassy's Friday bulletin stated that the CIA-sponsored Organization of Democratic Center Friends in Central America [Organizacion de Amigos del Centro Democratico de America Central] (?Proensa) has received two donations from the U.S. National Fund for Democracy [Fundacion Nacional Pro-Democracia], another Reagan-created organization, amounting to $225,000 to finance the purchase of mat materials for LA PRENSA, as well as for CDN activities.

(Ken Kimball), one of the founders of this anti-Nicaraguan organization, said that a drive is currently under way in the United States through THE NEW YORK TIMES to collect funds for this organization.

BORGE HAILS COMBAT READINESS OF SPECIAL TROOPS

PA210105 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Commander Tomas Borge Martinez, Nicaragua's interior minister, has inspected a military exercise conducted by the Pablo Ubeda troops. After reviewing the final exercise of a course on combat readiness conducted by the Pablo Ubeda troops, Commander Borge Martinez addressed the fighters.

[Begin recording] We want to increase our fighters' level of discipline, moral fortitude, and revolutionary conviction. We want to upgrade their combat abilities. Why are we giving this training? So we can invade another country? How many fighters belonging to the Pablo Ubeda troops have fallen in foreign countries? Even those burial places up in the mountains, in remote areas -- from where we are committed to retrieve their remains some day -- are within the border areas; those burial places are inside Nicaragua. We are not preparing to attack another country, but rather to defend our territory. No fighter belonging to the Pablo Ubeda troops has ever died invading U.S. territory. The only possibility of us killing Americans is if Americans enter Nicaragua. There is no doubt in my mind that if Americans come into Nicaragua most of the Yankee invaders will be killed, thanks to the work and combativeness of the Pablo Ubeda troops. [end recording]

INTERIOR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON FRG WORKER

PA200407 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Jun 85 pp 1, 8

[Communique issued by the Public Relations Directorate of the Interior Ministry on 18 June]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Interior Ministry makes the following known to the Nicaraguan people:

1. In Special Region 1, in northern Zelaya, on 14 June internationalist Regina Schmemann Krauss of the FRG was abducted. She was working on the northeastern forestry project. The abduction was carried out by counterrevolutionary leaders Carlos Suarez and (Parim), the latter from the Miskito, Sumu, and Rama organization [Misura].

2. These two men blew up the Toapi pump, which provides drinking water for residents of the Atlantic coast. In addition, they laid an ambush on the [words indistinct] road during which Companero Jorge Canales Colindres was abducted. Canales is a forestry technician.

3. The most serious aspect of this situation, and this has been reported by various sources, is the fact that counterrevolutionaries plan to murder the internationalist to hamper the talks initiated on the Atlantic coast and provoke a problem between Nicaragua and the FRG Government.

Managua, 18 June 1985

For peace. Against all aggression!

Coordinating Committee Formed

PA200016 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Excerpts] A coordinating committee for the release of the three biologists who were kidnapped last Friday a few kilometers from Puerto Cabezas by a group of contras, who also destroyed the water supply of the town, has been organized. The kidnpped persons are one German and two Nicaraguan biologists. All three were working for the Institute of Natural Resources. The committee plans to seek the prompt release of the biologists by staging a march tomorrow at 1600 from the Heroes and Martyrs Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Organizations office to the UN office in Managua. The committee will also deliver letters to the FRG ambassador in Nicaragua and the UN representative, urging them to join in efforts to save the lives of the three biologists.

OPPOSITION LEADER ARTURO CRUZ VISITS MADRID

LD232244 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Jun 85

[Hector Arenas dispatch from Barajas Airport -- portions within quotation marks denote recorded passages]

[Excerpts] [Arenas] At a time when the Nicaraguan Government is announcing the fact that an armed invasion with U.S. backing could be near at hand, Arturo Cruz has arrived in Madrid to take part in a seminar on the conflicts in Central America.

A few days ago, together with contras Calero and Robelo, he set up in Miami the movement called United Nicaraguan Opposition, UNO [Union Opositora Nicaraguense] in political and armed opposition to the Sandinists. Arturo Cruz, who was initially a member of the Sandinist government and their ambassador to the United States, said upon arrival at [Barajas] Airport that he does not believe there is imminent danger of an invasion of Nicaragua, and added that Managua is using this argument as a political weapon. Saying at the same time that UNO is willing to hold political negotiations for a national reconciliation with the Ortega government, Cruz also said that it is prepared to take a harder line in the armed struggle.

[Cruz] "We are willing to take a harder line in the armed struggle but will always carry out political action in tandem, and I repeat this in the hope that the Sandinists will reconsider and may yet reach an understanding with us."

[Arenas] Cruz denied the argument that UNO was formed a few days ago, only hours after the U.S. Congress approved aid to the contras, and said that he considered Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez' present stance on the Managua regime to be excellent. How do you view the attitude of the Spanish Government?

[Cruz] "Excellent."

[Arenas] On Nicaragua in general?

[Cruz] "Excellent. I think that it has been...that that is the true stance, because the Spanish state has been very clear on this, indicating that it supports the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua but along its original premise of nonalignment, a regime of mixed economy, and internal pluralism, and that is something we want from the Sandinists, that they return to the original premises. That is the Spanish stance, and for that reason we applaud it."

[Arenas] Finally the Nicaraguan opposition leader issued a call here to Eden Pastora, whose group has suffered serious military setbacks on the Costa Rican border, to join the front, a call also extended to the Miskito Indians.

OPPOSITION LEADER GODOY RETURNS TO COUNTRY

PA202218 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Virgilio Godoy, who is regarded by international observers as the only Nicaraguan opposition leader who has a national following, has returned to our country [from Europe]. Godoy gained notoriety through his outright criticism of the Sandinist regime. However, the same observers feel that his chances of assuming the leadership of a united opposition movement are affected by his previous participation in the Sandinist cabinet.

PLANS TO CLOSE U.S. BASE CALLED 'CONTRADICTORY'

PA232125 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Washington -- The U.S. Pentagon has announced the alleged closing of the U.S. military training camp in Trujillo, Honduras, where the commencement excercises of 500 Honduran soldiers recently took place and where Salvadoran troops train in counterinsurgency techniques. The announcement is contradictory as the Reagan administration has manifested its determination to step up U.S. aid to El Salvador in the light of the Duarte army's failure to contain the people's liberation struggle.

COMPARISON OF OPPOSITION GROUP WORK PROGRAM

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish on 13 June carries on page 5 the "Statement of the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity, UNO, in Response to the FLSN's Rejection of the National Dialogue" issued in San Slavador on 12 June. It has been compared to the San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora version, published in the 17 June Latin America DAILY REPORT, pages P 22-23, under the headline "Opposition Group Outlines Work Program," revealing the following variations:

Page P 22, paragraph five, line three reads in LA REPUBLICA: ...the abolition of special tribunals, the abolition... (providing variant word)

Page P 23, last paragraph, only line reads in LA REPUBLICA: ...Cruz, Alfonso Robelo

The undersigned, representatives of the organizations that comprise the Nicaraguan Opposition Coordinating Board (CON), endorse this important statement issued by UNO.

Trade Unions:

For the Solidarity of Nicaraguan Democratic Workers [Solidaridad de Trabajadores Democraticos Nicaraguenses]: Zacarias Hernandez, Carlos Martinez

For the Union Committee of Nicaraguan Workers and Peasants in Exile: Carlos Pilarte, Miguel Excudero

For the Committee of Democratic Nicaraguan Workers [Comite de Trabajadores Democraticos Nicaraguenses]: Angela Flores, Marvin Campos

Political Parties:

For the Nicaraguan Conservative Party in Exile [Partido Conservador de Nicaragua en el Exilio]: Fernando Aguero Rocha, Armando Icaza

For the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement: Fabio Gadea Mantilla, Carlos Abarca Cuadra

For the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party in Exile [Partido Social Cristian de Nicaragua en el Exilio]: Roberto Ferrey E., Abel Melendez

For the Social Democratic Movement of Nicaragua in Exile [Movimiento Social Democrata de Nicaragua en el Exilio]: Wilfredo Montalvan, Mario Alfaro

For the Independent Liberal Party in Exile [Partido Liberal Independiente en el Exilio]: Adolfo Gabuardi, Porfirio Molina

Business Organizations:

For the Nicaraguan Private Enterprise in Exile: Fuad Farach, Reynaldo Hernandez, Alvaro Solorzano, Leon Nunez (adding names of signatories)

CASTRO ADDRESSES ORTHOPEDICS CONFERENCE

PA232156 Havana International Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 23 Jun 85

[Speech by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, at the closing session of the "Orthopedia-85" conference at the Havana Palace of Conventions on 22 June -- recorded]

[Text] It says here: Please, speak slower. [laughter]

Distinguished guests; dear companeros. You have put me in a fix this afternoon. It is so for several reasons, not only because it is already approximately, 1415, and lunch is waiting for you, but also because I don't like to participate in an event, and much less in the closing of an event, unless I have somehow participated in the conference, the meetings, the congress.

This is what I usually do, especially when I am told that I have the obligation to deliver a brief speech at the end, and a brief speech is difficult on a day like today because orthopedists characterize themselves as being really brilliant speakers. You know why? Because you are very brief. You have spoken very well. Some of your speeches were even poetic, like that of our colleague -- I was going to say the Spaniard -- who spoke about poets, thinkers, and philosophers. The Colombian's speech was that way too.

Generally speaking, I like to be well-informed, as a rule, about what has happened throughout a congress.

I have participated in many congresses. Some of them have been of a scientific nature. Others have been political, and others social -- this means mass organizations. I like to participate in the sessions of a congress to know what has been discussed and what will be discussed, so that I can reach some conclusions.

In recent days I have heard much about this event. I have heard the media, our doctors, various persons. They all said: This congress is progressing well. This is a good congress. The speeches, the meetings, and the lectures have been excellent. This is all I knew about this congress.

Today I came to realize that all those who have participated in this congress have a good impression about the quality of the congress. The truth of the matter is that in the brief statements that the various guests made, I was able to note some very interesting things. For example: Someone said that this type of congress is like a big specialized course. It was with some sadness that I heard him say that now, because of economic difficulties, it is difficult to participate in courses abroad and that these congresses serve as a means to get up-to-date at a lower cost.

Others spoke about ties and forms of cooperation that are established at such congresses. Others told us about the work of the Latin American Association of Orthopedics and Traumatism [Association Latino Americana de Ortopedia and Traumatologia].

The president of the International Society of Orthopedics and Traumatism [Sociedad Internacional de Ortopedia y Traumatologia] told me about the work of association. We have been told about journals. Companero Alvarez Cambra told me that we finally are going to get an orthopedics journal.

We can say that this is all good news. This is good news mingled with bad news because it is really bad news to hear again the old news we have been hearing about for years -- news about the economic difficulties of the Latin American and Third World countries.

There are economic difficulties that affect the world economy in general.

We understand perfectly the meaning of economic difficulties and the difficulties that economic crises can bring to the development of medicine, and especially to the development of this specialty.

We are aware of the problems that the Latin American and Third World countries are facing in the health sector. We know that the development of health programs requires economic resources. But it could be said that one of the best things that could be implemented with few resources, is a health program. What if we were to compare it with the arms race expenditures? Can you imagine investing $1 trillion in military expenditures? Can you imagine what would be the meaning of investing these resources on world health?

Let's say that not all of this will be invested on health. Let's say that only half of that money will be invested on health. Can you imagine investing $500 billion on health? Let's say that not even half of that money but one-third of it, $333.3 billion, could be invested on health. This would be enough, for example, to allot $1 billion to 333 countries for health purposes. This is just to give you an idea.

Cuba is a small country, but it is not a tiny country. We have 10 million people. We occupy a good place in world health ratings. We are in first place among the Third World countries. We are ahead of some developed countries in the health field. There is more: We are at the same health level as our powerful neighbor to the north. Regarding the child mortality rate, we are only three points behind of them. They have 12 and we have 15. This is a fact. But it does not explain provincial figures. We must study differences among provinces. Last year some provinces had 13, while others had 16, 17. This is pretty much uniform and there are good explanations for the differences when we understand that hilly provinces in the country's east, which have poorer communications, have difficulties in securing immediate attention. It is more difficult to have there the level of culture and hygiene that exists, for example, in Camaguey, Matanzas, and the capital.

However, it is interesting to know that the difference between the country's most developed and most backward provinces is that one could have a rate of 13 and the other 17 or a maximum of 18. This data helps us because we can make a big effort in those places where we are behind. We can see what factors most affect the situation and then struggle against those factors.

This is not the case in the United States. I am sure that there are regions in the United States where the child mortality rate is three times higher than in others. In one area the mortality rate may be 10, but in others it could be 30. We know of more painful situations. We know that a particular social sector has a rate of 10, but another sector may have a rate of 40 or 50. We don't have that kind of problem here. We know more about more sad things. Sad. We know that in spite of the fact that the U.S. black population represents 15 percent, perhaps 13 percent, of the U.S. population, the number of black children who die daily in the United States is twice as many as that of white children. This is so in spite of the fact that the white population represents more than 80 percent of the total population. This situation does not exist here. Health services here are distributed justly. Health services are provided to all the citizens of the country equally.

What this means is that cold statistics are not enough. When one analyzes cold statistics, when one dissects -- I don't know how medical professors say it -- when one separates, when one delves deeper, when one looks at things with a microscope, one begins to see incredible things in those statistical reports. Those reports alone do not indicate the advances of a country.

Here when we advance one point in the ratings, this is a point that applies to everyone. In essence, what I wanted to say is that we are going to move ahead of the United States. I am not going to speak of an exact date, but I have no doubt that in the future we are going to be ahead in the health field. [applause]

I have been referring to infant mortality rate when I mentioned health rates. We are on equal basis in other health aspects. For example, in the life expectancy field. We are at their level. If you compare the gross national product [GNP] of the two,theirs could be this way and ours this other way, but health is built by man, not money, by the will of man, by a society decided to solve its problems. The levels of GNP vary from country to country. It is curious: There are many big Third World countries. There are oil countries where a few thousand workers produce much oil with a particular price. And you can find Third World countries that have a certain GNP that when compared with that of Cuba, looks this way. But when we look at the health figures, at the infant mortality rate, the rate of that country is this way, and that of Cuba is like this. Their statistics cannot be compared with ours.

This means that this is not just a matter of money, and this is not a capricious statement that I am making as I say that our health rating will continue to improve.

The important thing is not what we have done, but what we are doing. The important thing is not what we have now, but what we are going to have in 10, 12, 15 years as a result of the efforts our country is making right now in health, education, and in many other fields. But, I was talking about the things one could do with one-third of what is spent on military arms, and I said that about $1 billion could be given to approximately 330 countries. Well, what I wanted to say is that Cuba has achieved these health statistics with an annual expense of approximately 600 million pesos. This is about half of what over 300 countries would receive if one-third of what is spent on weapons were to be divided among them.

Our health budget in 1975 amounted to 701 million [currency not specified]. No, it is this year -- 1985 -- that is amounts to 700 million [corrects himself], and it increased. It increased by how much? Well, our budget this year increased by approximately 14 percent. We are the only country of the hemisphere whose education, health, and other activities increase.

Unfortunately [as heard], we are not involved in that inferno of crisis, although we are affected to a certain degree, but we do not sacrifice health, we do not sacrifice education, we do not sacrifice the well-being of the people. We try to be more efficient, we try to save more, and we try to achieve -- even under difficult conditions -- our economic and social development. But at any rate, the health sector takes up a lot of resources. Right now, we are alotting to public health almost 35 times more than what was alotted at the time the revolution took over. In spite of the fact that the public health sector is the least expensive sector and that we have shown that we can do much with relatively little money, the public health sector is very complex. One has to spend on materials, medicine, and we have found ways to save on medicines. We know how much it costs to product one aspirin, and how much the people are charged for that aspirin. It costs a fraction of a penny to produce one aspirin, and yet it is frequently sold to the public for 10 cents. We are paying for a lot of advertising, profits, and many monopolies of prices when we buy medicine.

The same medication is sold under 25 different names, each one with its own advertising. Due to our circumstances, we have had to make great efforts to see how we can save, and we have saved a lot. Now, 26 years after the triumph of the revolution, locally manufactured medicine sells for half the price it used to cost prior to the revolution. Just imagine how much such medicine would cost now, and what would be the profits earned by monopolies in the manufacturing of medicine. Without an abundance of resources, we are satisfying our needs for medication. I was meditating about all this as I was listening to some of the guests who were discussing the problems that I know are very real problems. I also know there are many countries with unemployed doctors. One of the presidents of the orthopedics societies told me that in his country 40 percent of the doctors are unemployed. I am not going to mention the country's name. Naturally, health statistics do not depend only on the doctor, although the doctor can do a great deal. Health statistics also depend on living conditions, standards of living, nourishment, and so forth.

For example, we know that in Spain there are 20,000 unemployed doctors. Now something is wrong in the world, when there are so many unemployed doctors in so many places. Well, Spain is a country whose health statistics are those of a developed country. However, I think there can never be too many doctors. These are very relative concepts. It is even sadder to know that there are tens of thousands of doctors... [rephrases] We would have to make an estimate of how many unemployed doctors there are in Latin America. I wonder what the health statistics would be in a small municipality in the country's interior, in the countryside.

We have managed to distribute the doctors throughout the entire country in a very even manner. We have developed the field fo medicine throughout all provinces. We have new schools of medicine; there are over 20 new ones. There is at least one school of medicine in each of the 14 provinces, and there are some provinces with two schools of medicine. In Havana, there are six schools of medicine. We have over 20 schools of medicine.

Therefore, we will have a good distribution of doctors, graduates, and specialists throughout the country. Despite the economic crisis and the ensuing difficulties, we have approximately 1,500 doctors and over 2,000 public health workers abroad. We would have to take a poll of the number of Cuban doctors who have participated in internationalist missions. I mean to say that the policy we follow is that no matter how serious the situation may be, a man making the best use of resources can do much for the health sector.

We all condemn the misuse and waste of resources. If resources are wasted, the resulting shame is that a factory cannot be built or a school cannot be built. It is even sadder when resources are wasted and there is a lack of hospitals. Resources are sometimes wasted on luxuries, and then there is a lack of medicine to save a life. Those are facts. Something is wrong.

We do not have one single unemployed doctor. Do you know of any unemployed doctors? And how many are graduating this year? A total of 2,436 doctors. I do not know if anyone failed his exams in his last year, but, plus or minus, this is the estimate. How many will be graduating as of 1988? -- 3,000 per year. How many students are entering schools of medicine every year? -- 5,500 youths chosen according to their academic records, vocation, behavior, and character. It is a select group of 5,500 youths, and this number will grow every year. How many will be graduating as of 1991? -- 3,500, and these estimates are conservative. This is based on higher requirements. How many doctors will be graduating in the next 15 years? -- 50,000. Is there going to be any surplus doctors? No, there will never be too many: I promise each doctor a job, wherever a doctor is needed.

Here, at this convention, a doctor is needed, and right now we have a lot of doctors around. [laughter] I do not know how well you know internal medicine, you are all orthopedic doctors. If someone breaks a bone right now, I am sure he will not have any problems. [applause]

Companeros, something is wrong. There are never too many doctors. You say that so many doctors are needed for so many people. Those statistics do not tell me anything. Some say, well, 1 doctor for every 700 people; that is nice. But where are these doctors? Well, in the capital city there is 1 doctor for so many people, while in the countryside, there is 1 doctor for every 10,000. Something is wrong there. That is not good. Statistics do not tell the story for they are only figures.

We have 1 doctor for approximately every 488, more or less. Maybe some doctors have died during the year, but surely new doctors have been born [as heard], so we estimate that by September we will have 1 doctor for every 445 persons. But that does not say everything. The doctor should be where the citizen is. And we have already increased our population. That is the concept we are developing. I think one of the newest, most revolutionary things that we now have is the fact that the citizen should be taken care of not only in hospitals, clinics, specialized hospitals, and surgical hospitals; the citizen should also be taken care of in the factories, if he is employed in a factory.

We are developing the concept of a doctor in each factory, in each work center. The citizen should be taken care of in a school, and we are developing the concept of a doctor in each school. The citizen such as the housewife or retired person should be taken care of in his own home, and that is why we have developed the great concept of the community doctor, what we call the family doctor. This is a new concept, which we began 2 years ago. We are the first country in the world to use this concept. We already have 230 doctors in this group. We began with 10, and now we have over 230.

In the next course, we will have 500 more doctors assigned to this specialty. Then we will increase it to approximately 1,500 per year. In the next 15 years we will have 20,000 family doctors. There will be 1 family doctor for every 500 persons. In addition, these persons will have their hospitals and clinics. I do not know if our guests have been told this. Cubans, of course, are aware of this. I do not know if (Abel Bardito) spoke on this when he talked about public health in Cuba and explained the concept of the family doctor. We will have thousands of doctors in the schools and factories. We already know where we are going to employ the 50,000 doctors who will graduate in the next 15 years. We also know more or less how many we will have abroad, cooperating with other countries. They will be approximately 10,000.

And when we have 65,000 doctors we will be graduating another 10,000 doctors so that they can have a free year every 7 years, with full pay, to study and improve their knowledge. This will be their sabbatical year. [applause]

I see no reason for a surplus of doctors, if the work is properly distributed. We are determined to develop the medical field. I can note with great satisfaction that the new program for the medical school will be implemented next year. This program has been prepared by eminent professors and is the result of the work of commissions that visited the best universities in the countries with the most advanced medical technology. Our new program is based on the information they gathered, which could fill a whole room, including the text books for each subject in each university. This program is already under way. We have prepared a plan for the development of 35 clinical-surgical specialties starting at our current level in each particular field -- taking into consideration that the level might be good in some cases, bad in others, and high in others -- in order to develop each of them, of course including orthopedics. We cannot overlook any specialty, as they are all important in one way or another.

We are also developing medical research. Next year we will have a new center for genetic engineering and biotechnology which will not only be of great benefit to the medical field but also for the production of new medicine. This new technology has started a real revolution in preventive medicine, vaccines, and so on, as well as in therapeutics.

We are also developing the production of medical equipment. In other words, we are building solid foundations to continue the progressive development of our public health.

I mention this to our dear, distinguished, and friendly guests not to brag about what we are doing here in Cuba; I mention these things simply to show that there is much that can be done in the health field based on rational effort and that progress in this field greatly depends on man and his efforts. Even in Third World countries -- it does not apply only to developed countries -- much progress can be made in public health. I say this because, motivated by the words expressed here, we believe that our desire for exchange and cooperation in the health field with other countries in the world, particularly with the Latin American countries, has increased. We are not saying that we know everything, not even that we know a whole lot; on the contrary, we are aware of our limitations. We know that even the countries most advanced in any specialty can always learn something from others, because there are always new experiences, even new diseases, new situations. I think that we should always learn from each other. No matter how advanced a country may be in the orthopedics and trauma fields, there still is a lot to learn from all of the other countries, from the experience of professors and eminent doctors in other countries. There might be a Third World country facing great difficulties in the medical field, but which has a group of eminent men in a certain specialty who can contribute with new knowledge, new experiences, and new advancements.

Thus, we see the importance of these conventions. In some cases it is said that the crisis prevents these meetings, and thus the importance of these courses. [sentence as heard] Therefore, we were very pleased to learn that although this was a national congress, more than 50 Mexican orthopedic doctors, some of whom are accompanied, making a total of approximately 70 Mexicans, and a large number of Colombians, Venezuelans, and so on, came to participate. We were pleased, because we are convinced that this is a useful convention, that the meeting is not merely a social event, to greet friends, or to have a good time. Although it is true that a congress includes recreational and social programs, the essential part of a congress is what can be learned in that rich exchange of experiences.

What we have heard here has heightened our concept of the importance of these conventions, now more than ever, because if dozens and dozens of professors cannot go to another country for 5, 6, or 12 months, they can still attend a congress here and in a few days gather information and acquire much experience.

This is essential, because medicine is constantly changing, and we can see that in recent times changes are taking place faster than ever before, perhaps not at the same pace in all specialities, but quite rapidly in many fields. We know, for example, that significant progress has been made in a short time in the treatment of heart problems, in the cardiovascular field, in pediatrics, in the methods for early diagnosis of cancer, and in the struggle against cancer. There are reports every day in international dispatches about new developments, new drugs under study or which are already being used experimentally which have good prospects, and new equipment. Therefore, doctors -- general and specialized -- must continuously acquire new medical knowledge.

By the way, regarding general practioners, I do not know if the guests have been informed that we have a new speciality in our country: integral general medicine. We are also the first country to implement this concept, because in the past general practioners were those who did not study any speciality. However, in the future all our doctors will be specialists, because they are family doctors, and after the first year they will begin to study their speciality in integral general medicine. They do not go to a hospital, they are assigned to a polyclinic where they are trained by specialists in pediatrics, obstetrics, and internal medicine, which is also a new concept in the training of specialists.

Good pamphlets and the 20,000 community doctors we will have in the future will be enough to enable early, easy detection of any problem. These doctors will also have knowledge in orthopedics because they must know about a lot things, although they will know more about some things than others, in order to provide guidance and recommend a specialist whenever necessary.

I am not going to discuss specific cases, because it would take too long. However, I am aware of cases in which lives would have been saved if there had been a specialist in general medicine available. Sometimes an individual may have a problem that looks simple, and he goes to see a doctor at the hospital, or a doctor sees him at home. I know of people who have visited several docotors. However, follow-up is very important. If a symptom appears, persists, and the patient changes from one doctor to another, the follow-up will not be the same. Family doctors follow up on their cases. They know the health risks faced by the 550 patients they attend in the polyclinic. If someone needs to see a pediatrician, the family doctor refers that person to the polyclinic. He does this whenever he feels that a person should be seen by a specialist. If X-rays or laboratory tests must be taken, he refers the person requiring this service to the polyclinic.

Nevertheless, there are still cases. [sentence as heard] There are people with diabetes, with heart problems, and with respiratory problems. The family doctor is aware of all of the illnesses of the people in his community, and he checks on them. Some patients suffer from two or three diseases, and they are the individuals who deserve special attention. When someone has a grave problem, the family doctor will visit him in the hospital. He will also do this if the individual undergoes surgery or is being treated for heart problems. When that person is released from the hospital, the family doctor will visit his place of work to check if he is doing exercises or following the program set up for him. I am sure that these doctors are going to save many lives. Based on these efforts, we expect to surpass other countries, especially the United States, in the health field. [applause]

We are developing new medical concepts. I believe one of the most important is this so-called family doctor. We call him that because he is really a family doctor, but the concept is not the traditional one. It is possible that we should have a specialist in general medicine right here because if any of our distinguished visitors developed a problem not related to bones, like a chest pain or something similar, we would have to look for a general practitioner to give him an examination.

There are not too many doctors and there are not too many specialists, especially those who specialize in integral general medicine.

Some day we may have so many orthopedists that we many have to say that the limit for the population has been reached. We may have a certain number of surgeons and decide, after estimating our needs and those abroad, that there should not be more since these doctors must keep active to remain good surgeons. However, this new specialty gives us great possibilities because it is massive, universal, and vigorous. If we must send a doctor to a work center, a hotel, or a campaign center, which doctor should we send? We would send a specialist in integral general medicine.

Companeros, you forced me to come to this podium, and I have been taking advantage of this time to comment on the efforts we are making in the field of medicine. These comments are especially aimed at our foreign guests since our fellow countrymen are pretty well informed on this situation. I have observed a very particular situation. I remember that as a result of the convention on pediatrics that took place a few months ago, more than 1,000 pediatricians attended, and hundreds of them were Cubans. Now we are holding a national congress, and we have hundreds of Cubans here again, but there are also hundreds of foreign guests. This means that our congresses are mixed. International congresses are turned into national congresses and national congresses are turned into international ones. You fellow countrymen can understand that my statements are aimed at our guests.

In spite of the fact that today you gave me a great honor, I am not an orthopedist, as in the case of Rodrigo who spoke to you about the magazines, the prosthesis laboratories, and so on. At that moment I said to myself, Sergio is a doctor, and he can be given this honor, but am I? But, ah, then I remembered that I am also a doctor, a doctor in law. [laughter, applause]

I am truly interested in public health. I believe that health is an obligation of every true revolutionary, of every true politician. Very often I wonder why politicians in other places don't take care of the health problem. Those are bad politicians. If they were good politicians [applause], if they were good politicians, they would realize how much the people appreciate health services. They would discover that. Unfortunately, many politicians in our hemisphere don't worry about health problems, not even for the sake of securing votes at election time.

I believe, that working for health is not a political matter, but an elemental obligation of every responsible politician, of every politician capable of understanding what his functions, obligation, and responsibilities toward the people are. This includes education, health, and every other aspect that involves the material and moral well-being of the population. That is why I say that public health is one of the most sacred duties and should be one of the priority tasks of any responsible official, of any responsible politician. That is why I have given special attention to health and why I keep in touch with doctors. Logically, I learn something from them: a phrase, a word, a specific concept, book references, certain scientific principles. In sum, perhaps I was supposed to have a medical vocation, but did not know it. [laughter] Perhaps someone heard me talking or arguing, and thought: This boy is going to be a lawyer; he would make a good lawyer. I think I was told this before I even knew what a lawyer was. However, the fact is that I was pushed to study law. Fortunately, I rectified this in time and...[applause] I changed my path and dedicated myself to other objectives, to what I considered a good cause and the road to justice, to politics in the good sense of the word, and to the revolution, a field where I have had the great privilege of struggling and working for the people's health. This would really be the only justification for this great distinction that you and your guests have bestowed on me today.

I congratulate you for this congress. I thank all of you, particularly our foreign guests, for the knowledge you have left here in our country, for the encouragement we have received through the hundreds of works presented and defended by our doctors in the orthopedic and trauma specialities. I also want to tell you that today I have once again confirmed how useful, healthy, and inspiring it is to meet with doctors. Thank you. [applause]

RODIRIGUEZ ATTENDS 40TH CEMA SESSION IN POLAND

8 Months of Preparations

FL212026 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Eight months of activities and change have gone on since the CEMA members of the socialist community held their 39th council meeting in Havana and in order to hold the 40th session in Warsaw, Poland, next week. Ten heads of state from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Russia, and CSSR will study and assess the fulfillment of agreements reached at last June's Moscow economic summit.

One of the agreements reached -- to accelerate the advance of the economies of Cuba, Vietnam, and Mongolia, the less developed members of CEMA -- will have several ways of implementation. Among them, the long-term cooperation program between the USSR and Cuba, signed in Havana last October, is one of the most important.

Participants Listed

FL250108 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] The 40th CEMA session, which opens tomorrow in Warsaw, will review the work carried out since the previous session held in Havana last October. In addition to the CEMA member countries -- the Soviet Union, the GDR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary, Poland, Cuba, Mongolia, and Vietnam -- will attend [words indistinct] and Nicaragua, Mozambique, Angola, Ethiopia, Laos and Afghanistan as observers.

Rodriguez Discusses Foreign Debt

FL260123 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw -- Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez asserted today that Latin America's inability to pay the foreign debt is such an absolute truth that none of our adversaries has dared challenge it. Moreover, he added, the inevitable cancellation of the debt would not even be enough to improve the situation of the peoples of that region in particular and of the so-called Third World in general. Rodriguez said this as he addressed the 40th CEMA session currently under way in the Polish capital. Recalling Fidel Castro's recent statements in this connection, the statesmen indicated that the elimination of the debt would have to be accompanied by new conditions to suppress unequal exchanges and protectionism.

CABRISAS MEETS JAPANESE BANKERS DELEGATION

FL251332 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] The delegation of Japanese bankers that is visiting us at the invitation of the National Bank of Cuba has met with Cuban Minister of Foreign Trade Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz. At the meeting important aspects of the development of Cuban trade relations with Japan were discussed.

The visiting delegation consists of 19 representatives of the most important Japanese banks. The delegation is headed by Tatsuo (Inamura) of the Bank of Tokyo.

CZECHOSLOVAK MINISTER VISITS PINAR DEL RIO

FL250009 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] During his 2-day tour of Pinar del Rio Province, the trade and tourism minister of Czechsolovakia, Jaroslav Zelko, asserted that his country's trade and tourism with Cuba will increase substantially in the next few years. Zelko announced that in the next few days, new commercial agreements will be signed between the Cuban and Czechsolovak Foreign Trade Ministries.

R. CASTRO, URUGUAYAN VISITORS TOUR SANTIAGO

Castro Tours Industrial Projects

FL241452 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Army General Raul Castro Ruz, party second secretary and FAR minister, has toured industrial projects under construction in Moa, talked with workers, and expressed confidence that Punta Gorda's nickel plant will be completed by November on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution.

The Council of State and Ministers first vice president talked with a group of Soviet specialists providing technical assistance in Moa's socioeconomic development, in which nickel is produced which is one of the country's main export sources.

Uruguayans Place Wreaths

FL260107 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1824 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party, has toured Santiago de Cuba Province with a delegation of the Communist Party of Uruguay [PCU] headed by Jaime Perez, PCU assistant secretary general. At the Santa Efigenia Cemetery, the visitors placed floral wreaths at the mausoleum that contains the remains of Cuba's national hero, Jose Marti, and at the tomb of the unforgettable Frank Pais.

Castro and the Uruguayan Communists expressed their satisfaction with the visit to Santiago de Cuba and the opportunity to learn about Cuba's history and revolutionary struggles to obtain its true independence.

MONTANE MEETS VENEZUELAN SOCIALIST OFFICIAL

FL251252 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1105 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, has received Dr Jesus Angel Paz Galarraga, vice president of the Socialist Party of Venezuela [as heard], with whom he exchanged viewpoints on the situation in Central America and the Latin American foreign debt.

MACHADO, HART PRESIDE OVER ASSESSMENT MEETING

FL241345 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] A extensive analysis of the last 2 years' political, social, and economic work has characterized the party's provincial assessment meeting in Ciego de Avila. The meeting was presided over by Politburo members Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and Armando Hart.

The delegates to the assembly favored the conservation program which saved raw materials and other resources and intensified labor activities, allowing for an increase in foreign currency from export products.

Rafael Valdez Valdez and Francisco Herrera Ruque were ratified as first and second party secretary in Ciego de Avila, respectively.

Julian Rizo, Secretariat member, gave the closing remarks and pointed out this province's achievements in every area. He called for further work to achieve even greater results.

RIZO ALVAREZ ATTENDS CAMAGUEY PARTY CONFERENCE

FL131950 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1828 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] The fourth conference of the party and the provincial delegation of the Ministry of Interior [Minint] in Camaguey Province has begun. Julian Rizo Alvarez, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party Central Committee, is presiding over the conference.

Before the conference began, Minint personnel performed several tasks related to crime prevention and the strengthening of Minint's combat and mobilization capacity. More than 90 percent of the Minint personnel in Camaguey Province saluted the conference by meeting emulation gaols for individuals and 60 percent attended political and ideological training courses. Minint personnel in Camaguey Province saved more than 7 million pesos by making better use of energy and implementing economic initiatives.

REGIONAL TELEVISION INFORMATION CENTER OPENS

FL251250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] A regional television information center has been officially inaugurated in the city of Camaguey from which Tele Rebelde will directly be broadcasting in color.

Carlos Aldana, Central Committee member and chairman of the department of revolutionary orientation, said that the opening of the center marks the beginning of a total improvement program of Cuban television. Aldana indicated that this project will show in a true and convincing manner Camaguey's and Ciego de Avila's revolutionary work, its people, and culture.

MIRET, CAMACHO VISIT INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

FL251230 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1105 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Politburo members Pedro Miret Prieto and Julio Camacho Aguilera have visited several industries in Santiago de Cuba to learn about the progress of their investment plans. Among the installations visited were the oil reprocessing plant, the oil refinery, the industrial equipment enterprise, and the Soviet truck repair plant, which will begin to assemble German-built trucks this year.

They also visited a hardware enterprise that will inaugurate a galvanization plant that soon will make it possible to improve the quality of the nails and screws produced for export.

CULTURE MINISTRY, VDG SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

FL150150 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, minister of culture and Politburo member, and Armando Acosta, national coordinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [VDR] and alternate member of the Politburo, have signed an agreement providing for cooperation between the two organizations for the period 1985-89. Hart stressed the importance of the role played by the mass organizations in cultural work with the people and in strengthening creative activity as an effective means of educating man in our socialist society.

MALMIERCA PRESIDES OVER AWARD PRESENTATION

FL192233 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] The 1984 socialist emulation national vanguard banner has been presented to the Foreign Relations Ministry in a formal ceremony held at the ministry's headquarters. The ceremony was presided over by Isidoro Malmierca, Foreign Minister and party Central Committee member; and Maria Elena Carballes, Foreign Ministry labor union general secretary, received the important award for all the workers.

Among the most outstanding indicators which will serve as an incentive is the 100 percent fulfillment of the planned tasks for 1984.

EXPO CUBA-85 OPENS 25 JUNE IN MEXICO CITY

FL250148 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Report by Juan Francisco Alvarez, PRELA correspondent in Mexico City]

[Text] Mexico and Cuba will inaugurate jointly Expo Cuba-85 on Tuesday, 25 June, in Mexico City. The event seeks to develop bilateral industrial and economic cooperation and to increase bilateral trade fourfold on a short term.

In 1984, Mexico sold to Cuba products totaling between $85 and $90 million, while Cuba exported to Mexico between $10 and $12 million, for a grand total of nearly $100 million. However, that sum can be increased to $350 million and in order to facilitate this, Mexico's National Foreign Trade Bank has extended a credit line for 150 million [currency not specified] so Mexican producers can increase their exports to Cuba. Therefore, according to Mexcian economic specialists, conditions have been created to increase considerably trade between Havana and Mexico and to develop cooperation in industrial ventures.

In addition to a bilateral commercial agreement signed in 1983, a partial agreement was also reached in March 1985 under which Cuban products are accorded preferential treatment.

Therefore, in order to increase trade, Expo Cuba-85 will open here, in the Mexican capital. The exhibit will remain open to the general public and specialists until Friday, 28 June, and is being held with the cooperation of the Mexican Foreign Trade Institute.

CARICOM OFFICIALS OPEN 2-DAY TECHNICAL MEETING

FL252108 Bridgetown CANA in English 1951 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 25, CANA -- Caribbean Community (Caricom) government officials began a meeting here today to lay the groundwork of a ministerial meeting later this week that will work on an agenda for a heads of government summit opening next week. A conference source said the thorny question of how to get stalled intra-Caricom trade going again was the focal point of the two-day technical meeting taking place at Sam Lord's Castle, a luxury hotel about 14 miles east of here.

The officials are reviewing progress made by member countries toward implementation of the so-called Nassau Understanding, a package of proposals agreed on at the last summit in the Bahamas a year ago for bolstering diminishing trade levels in the regional Common Market.

There was substantial progress in this morning session, the source told the CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY. I am sure that everyone is pleased. The officials agreed on a recommendation which will be before the Caricom Council of Ministers' meeting opening on Thursday, the source said, declining to give further details.

Apart from Dominica and Montserrat, all the other 11 member states were represented at this morning's session. The officials of the two states are, however, expected to arrive later today.

PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION OPENS MEETING

FL251359 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Parliamentarians from the Commonwealth Caribbean are meeting in St Kitts to discuss parliamentary procedures and practices. About 25 delegates from all of the member states of the Commonwealth Caribbean Parliamentary Association, except Belize and the Bahamas, are in attendance.

St Kitts-Nevis Prime Minister Kennedy Simmonds opened the meeting yesterday and said the foundations of parliamentary democracy are under siege. He urged delegates to seriously consider the issue of the security of countries and, in their own interest, the security of small states.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

BIRD CALLS FOR ERADICATION OF TERRORISM

FL251926 Bridgetown CANA in English 1715 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, June 25, CANA -- Antigua and Barbuda's foreign minister, Lester Bird, today called on the international community to take the strongest possible action to eradicate terrorist activity. Bird was speaking at a banquet held in his honor by the Chinese foreign minister, Wu Xueqian.

The Antigua and Barbuda deputy prime minister, who is on an official visit to China, said that terrorist acts by groups and organisations are a demonstration of a world where violence is becoming a norm. Bird was referring to the seizure of a U.S. aircraft and its passengers in Beirut and the apparent blowing up of an Indian aircraft off the coast of Ireland. He said that his government deplores the blowing up of the Air India plane and equally condemns the seizure of the TWA aircraft.

He told his hosts, which include several top officials of the Chinese Government, that he knew that China would join Antigua and Barbuda in making it clear that we do not support international terrorism, including the hijacking of aircraft, particularly when the lives of innocent people are affected.

Earlier, Foreign Minister Wu had praised Antigua and Barbuda for pursuing a foreign policy based on such principles as friendship, good neighbourly relations, pluralism and self-determination. The Chinese minister noted that although Antigua and Barbuda and China are situated far apart geographically they have made progress in their friendly relations and co-operation in a short span of two years since the establishment of diplomatic relations in spite of difficulties in the social systems of the two countries.

Bird is expected to sign a trade and aid agreement tomorrow with the minister of economic relations and foreign trade. He meets the Chinese premier, Zhao Ziyang, tomorrow evening.

BAHAMAS

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS WORK-TO-RULE CAUSES DELAYS

FL251532 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Flights moving in and out of Nassau's International Airport [words indistinct] this morning. Air traffic controllers are still more or less working to rule.

The controllers are trying to get some attention in their quest for higher wages and a new contract that would call for better conditions.

As a result of the controllers' actions there have been some delays at Nassau's International Airport, especially during the rush period over the weekend.

DOMINICA

POLICE CHIEF WARNS AGAINST ACTS OF VIOLENCE

FL211320 Bridgetown CANA in English 2340 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, June 20, CANA -- Commissioner Ensley Pierre, worried about political violence as Dominica gears for a July 1 general election, today warned that the police will not tolerate erosion of the law. In a radio broadcast, he said: The police have received several complaints from members of the public of acts of violence meted out to them while attending or coming from attending political meetings or while going about their lawful business. The police chief said he regarded the violence as calculated threats against the electoral process, warning that the police will not stand idly by and allow the law of this country to be eroded.

The police say stones have been thrown at political meetings and at vehicles driven by party officials. Three persons have been charged in connection with the violence.

The commissioner disclosed that police patrols would be stepped up to reduce the violence. He also said he had spoken to the leaders of the two main political parties, who had assured him of help to improve the situation. The ruling Dominica Freedom Party (DFP) and the Dominica Labour Party (DLP) blame each other for the violence.

Pierre reminded Dominicans that they faced the possibility of a six month jail sentence or a 1,000 dollar (one EC dollar: 37 cents U.S.) fine if convicted of political violence. He also said political parties should give three days notice when applying for permission to stage a political procession.

CHARLES SEEKS EXPULSION OF INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES

FL251419 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Officials of the ruling Dominica Freedom Party recommended yesterday that two of its members be expelled for running as independent candidates in the July 1st elections. Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, who is party leader, said it is a policy of the party to get rid of people who go up against the wishes of the constituency and executive committees during an election.

Both candidates said they would not withdraw from the race for parliament.

SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER SAYS WILLING TO BARGAIN

FL212228 Bridgetown CANA in English 2128 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, June 21 CANA -- Leader of the small Dominica Progressive Force (DPF), Lennard Baptiste, said today his party was interested in an accommodation with either of the two major parties should it hold the balance of power after the July 1 general elections. Baptiste, who described his party as socialist, told reporters that the DFP was confident of doing well in the six constituencies in which it was fielding candidates.

The election is expected to be a straight fight between the ruling Dominica Freedom Party (DFP) of Prime Minister Eugenia Charles and the main opposition Dominica Labour Party (LPD), led by Michael Douglas. We would be prepared to have a bargain with either the Freedom Party or the Labour Party conditionally, Baptiste said. He claimed that such conditions would mean he would have to be prime minister of the island. I believe there is going to be a bargain either from the Freedom Party or the Labour Party because none of them can get enough seats, Baptiste said.

GRENADA

BLAIZE ASKS WORLD BANK TO CONTINUE AID TO OECS

FL241437 Bridgetown CANA in English 1806 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] St George's, Grenada, June 22, CANA -- Grenada Prime Minister Herbert Blaize has expressed optimism that the World Bank will reverse its decision to cut off concessionary financial assistance to the seven-nation Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS). Blaize said in a radio broadcast last night that on his recent visit to Washington -- part of a trip to several western capitals -- he met officials of the bank, and indicated to them that it was misleading to use per capita income as the main basis on determining eligibility for concessionary assistance.

He also reported that the OECS countries, of which Grenada is one, had already written to the bank objecting to its decision which effectively shut off aid to the islands from the International Development Association (IDA), the soft funds agency of the World Bank. Blaize reported receiving assurance from bank officials that solutions are being sought to ensure that the island continue to receive assistance.

Blaize also announced that the OECS [and the] seven Windward and Leeward territories were assured of support from Canada for their stance on the question. He said the assurance was given by Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney himself during the Caricom-Canada summit in Jamaica last February.

He said he also raised the subject with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, whom he met in London during his recent visit to Britain. He said Mrs Thatcher expressed an understanding of the problem.

I think we are well on the way to getting the World Bank to understand that small as we are, no matter how per capita income says we are big we are still very small, Blaize added.

Blaize said that his recent visit to Britain, the United States and Canada were designed to obtain assistance in putting together a development programme for Grenada. He said he was trying to explain Grenada's needs, and to reaffirm the people's determination to get on with the job of national reconstruction.

Blaize said that while in London he met with Commonwealth Secretary General Shridath Ramphal of Guyana to discuss possible Commonwealth technical assistance to Grenada. In Canada, he said he held talks with officials of Bell Canada about developing a programme to modernise Grenada's old and often unreliable telephone system.

WESTERN NATIONS PLEDGE U.S. $30-MILLION AID

FL252036 Bridgetown CANA in English 1919 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] St George's, Grenada, June 25, CANA -- Grenada has been promised more than U.S. $30 million worth of aid by major Western donor countries and their aid agencies for several industrial and development projects over the next five years, according to an official statement released here today. The pledges were at the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development (CGCED) meeting held in Washington June 17-21 at which the island was represented by a three-man delegation headed by Agriculture Minister George Brizan.

The statement quoted Brizan as saying that the Grenada delegation had sought financing for projects estimated to cost U.S. $265 million over the 1985-89 period. Brizan said that the United States has agreed to commit U.S. $7 million in fiscal support for 1985, and a further $10 million next year for roads. This does not include any of its current finances and other resources that will be available under its regular financing programmes, the statement explained.

In the last fiscal year, the Reagan administration made U.S. $57.3 million available to Grenada for spending on such projects as the Point Salines International Airport and the rebuilding of a mental hospital destroyed during the October 1983 U.S.-led invasion.

Brizan also said that the British Government has committed 5 million pounds sterling for various projects and that the European Economic Community (EEC) had pledged 10 million EC dollars (one EC dollar: 37 cents U.S.) in assistance to Grenada.

According to Brizan, Ottawa, through its Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), indicated it needed time to arrive at a package to finance three projects it is interested in funding. These are a sewerage scheme in the Grand Anse areas in the south of the island estimated to cost 33 million EC dollars, a EC15 million dollar water scheme in the rural area of St Johns, and a rural electrification project expected to cost in the vicinity of 840,000 EC dollars.

Brizan said that at the Washington meeting the Organisation of American States (OAS), of which Grenada is a member, confirmed its pledge of U.S. $1 million for skills training, tackling beach erosion, and the development of the sister island of Carriacou. The Barbados-based Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) is giving 7.5 million EC dollars for roads on the west coast and 10.3 million EC dollars for building feeder roads while the World Food Programme (WFP) pledged financial support for labour and in-country costs for various projects to be undertaken, he added. In addition, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) indicated its willingness to pay for the technical service component of all projects during its next financing cycle.

JAMAICA

GENERAL STRIKE WORSENING, NO VIOLENCE REPORTED

FL251628 Bridgetown CANA in English 1616 GMT 25 Jun 85

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 25, CANA -- The general strike against the economic policies of the Edward Seaga government worsened in its second day, with thousands more staying off the job today.

The strike called by the so-called big six trade unions began yesterday, almost crippling utilities, industry, and government services. Today is was being joined by the 17,000-member Jamaica Teachers Association, workers in at least five large hotels on the island's north coast, and five major banks. Some unionised employees at the state-owned Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation (JBC), including the newsroom, have also gone on strike, causing a reduction in its radio and television output. Workers in the key bauxite-alumina sector were staging a one-hour work stoppage, saying they could not stay out longer because of the critical nature of this depressed sector.

The strike was sparked by the pay dispute between Seaga and public sector unions which have rejected government's wage offer of 10 per cent on a new contract starting April or 12 per cent on one starting three months later. The action was also to protest the government's strict adherence to an ongoing International Monetary Fund (IMF) austerity package.

It was the first general strike here since independence in 1962, and, according to many observers, the most pervasive industrial action since the 1930's labour uprising that gave birth to the modern trade union movement in Jamaica.

Among its leading backers is the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union (BITU), which is the industrial arm of Prime Minister Seaga's Jamaica Labour Party (JLP).

Seaga is only the second Jamaican prime minister not to have come through the trade union movement. The first, Donald Sangster, served for only three weeks before his death in 1967.

Seaga, who returned home from the U.S. last night, is to make a statement in parliament later today.

Since yesterday, electricity and water supplies have been severely disrupted because of the strike. The power company was producing less than 20 percent of demand, forcing it to load share, and, without electricity, water pumps cannot operate.

The telephone company workers have also been on strike as have been the employees of the state-owned International Telecommunications Company (Jamintel).

However, internal telephone services were still operating but overseas telephone and telex calls can be made only to countries where there is direct dialling. The cablegram service was also out.

Doctors, who last week were working only 8 am to 5 pm office hours were still on the job, but hospital and clinic services were severely affected because some nurses and almost all auxilary staff have been on strike. Some firemen have also been on strike, leaving soldiers to man a few stations.

The ports were idle Monday, but today workers were unloading transhipment containers, ignoring cargoes bound for Jamaica. Flights were still going in and out of Jamaica but only a handful of non-unionised air traffic controllers were manning the towers.

Employees of the big state-owned National Commercial Bank, Royal Bank Jamaica, Scotia Bank Jamaica, and the Workers and Citizens Bank stayed at home today, almost crippling the financial system already hit by the shut-down of the Central Bank. The Central Bank closure means suspension of today's parity fixing and currency allocation auction.

Although most other categories of public sector employees have joined the action, the Civil Service Association has not called out its members although it has declared support for the strike. The association said it was to have talks today with officials of the Employment Ministry.

The streets of Kingston were quiet and vehicular traffic light. Public transport was reduced because of a shortage of petrol as a result of the closure of service stations. The service stations shut down either because of a lack of electricity to run pumps or they were out of petrol, with the oil refinery here idle.

Police and soldiers have been keeping a heavy armed presence on the streets, but, apart from a few sporadic illegal road blocks in depressed areas of downtown Kingston, there have been no reports of problems.

Fire destroyed an old building on the compound of the Kingston Public Hospital, and arson is suspected. But is was not clear whether the blaze was linked to the strike.

SEAGA DEFENDS POLICY, CALLS FOR STRIKE END

FL252356 Bridgetown CANA in English 2340 GMT 25 Jun 85

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 25, CANA -- Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga tonight called for the end of a two-day-old general strike here that has almost crippled the country and promised to meet with union leaders immediately afterwards if workers returned to their jobs by tomorrow. But Seaga, in a parliamentary statement, defended his austere monetarist economic policies, the root cause of labour anger, and made clear that he saw practically no way to change them. If there are ways within those constraints to ease the burden, I and my government will be the first to rejoice and implement them, the prime minister said.

However, Seaga said, any meeting with union leaders to discuss with them the economic problems in the fullest and frankest terms could not take place without a full work resumption. I therefore call on all union leaders to get their workers to return to work by tomorrow, and I invite union leaders, once work resumption has taken place, to meet with me immediately thereafter, the prime minister said.

Seaga returned home last night from the United States to the strike, called by the six major trade unions here, including the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union (BITU), which is aligned to the Ruling Jamaica Labour Party (JLP). Both the union and party were founded by the legendary Jamaica labour leader and the country's first prime minister, national hero Sir Alexander Bustamante.

Seaga came to parliament after a cabinet meeting at which the general strike was the major focus. Absent from his partliamentary seat just to Seaga's right was his deputy and foreign minister, Hugh Shearer, who is the substantive president of the powerful BITU. Government and JLP officals played down the significance of Shearer's absence, but conceded that the BITU's involvement in the strike was an embarrassment and made it more difficult for the government to deal with the problem.

At their Sunday night rally at which the strike call was make, the unions stressed that they wanted the government to end public sector lay-offs, raise the wage offer of 10 per cent on a new contract retroactive to April, and put the brakes on price increases.

But Seaga repeated his arguments that the former Michael Manley administration over hired in the public sector and met bills by borrowing. In a tight economic situation where loans had to be repaid and services maintained, more money had to be found or staff reduced, he said. We no longer have the substantial amount of money which was available in the 1970's from the bauxite levy, and so we have no alternative but to reduce staff to save the country from a future of pain, he said.

The major cause of price increased here, Seaga said, was the falling exchange rate of the Jamaica dollar, which is allowed to float against the U.S. currency, and the only way to halt the slide was through earning more foreign exchange. The unions, by disrupting the economy for any prolonged period are, therefore, causing their members greater misery through higher prices, Seaga told parliament.

The prime minister said there was just no more money to offer greater wage increases, unless further taxes were levied or prices increased. Said Seaga: I do not speak for those who hold out the promise that the pain can be avoided, as the political opponents of the government do. I am sorry to see the unions misguided by this view, as they have a constituency of workers who will suffer to an even greater extent if they follow the wrong course.

The strike has been most effective in public utilities, seriously disrupting electricity and water services and this has impacted significantly on industry and commerce. Banking, the tourist industry, schools and air and sea traffic have also been hampered.

Seaga said it might appear to many that his policies were not in the workers' interest, but added that: On the contrary our objective is to reduce the serious economic risks to which the workplace is now exposed, so that the great majority of the workers will have a more stable and prosperous future.

JLP, PRIVATE GROUPS CALL FOR END TO STRIKE

FL252007 Bridgetown CANA in English 1850 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 25, CANA -- The ruling Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) and three private sector groups here have called for an end to the two-day old anti-government general strike that has virtually paralysed the country. But the Workers Party of Jamaica (WPJ) supported the strike, and said unity and militancy had to be maintained until the government changed its policy or the regime was changed.

Any undue lengthening of this protest action would only set back the efforts at economic recovery and increase the hardships that the people have to bear, said JLF General Secretary Ryan Peralto in a statement last night.

The strike began yesterday and is expected to run through tomorrow. It has severely disrupted industry and commerce. It was called by six major trade unions, including the powerful Bustamante Industrial Trade Union (BITU), which is affiliated to the JLP.

Peralto's statement said there was a need for united effort from all sections of the community if we are to stay on the path of economic recovery.

The Edward Seaga government has been pushing through International Monetary Fund (IMF) programmes requiring reductions in real government spending, devaluations and tight credit. Thousands of public sector workers have lost their jobs and prices have risen sharply. But the Private Sector Organisation of Jamaica, (PSOJ), calling for a return to work, said the fact that Jamaicans have over the years accepted heavy price increases without resorting to widespread protest action is a mark of our good sense of responsibility and understanding. It is self-defeating to engage in any action which works to paralyse the country, the PSOJ said; such actions only worsen our already difficult economic conditions. The organisation said the solution to the country's problems lay in increased production, not further dislocation.

The Jamaica Manufacturers' Association (JMA) said disputes should be resolved through negotiation and/or arbitration. It called on the government and the unions to meet to restore noramality, adding: The association feels that there is urgent need for meaningful dialogue and consensus between the government, the trade unions, and the private sector if Jamaica is to survive.

Jamaica Hotel Association President Butch Stewart has appealed to the unions to spare the tourist sector from the strike.

ST LUCIA

PRIME MINISTER AGAINST EC DOLLAR DEVALUATION

FL251504 Bridgetown CANA in English 1452 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, June 25, CANA -- St Lucia Prime Minister John Compton said today he will not support any decision to devalue the Eastern Caribbean dollar (one EC dollar: 37 cents U.S.) used by the seven-nation Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). Compton was reacting to media reports out of Montserrat that plans are afoot to have the EC dollar devalued.

Compton said the issue was not discussed at the recent OECS summit because there is no desire or intention among member countries to devalue the currency . Any such decision has to be unanimous.

Speaking for this government, he said St Lucia would not support a decision to devalue the dollar; besides, I don't think such a move would gain currency among the other member territories of the organisation. The EC dollar is tied to the U.S. dollar.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

IDB PRESIDENT REJECTS CREATION OF DEBTORS CLUB

FL251658 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1620 GMT 25 Jun 85

[By Raul Perez]

[Excerpts] Madrid, 25 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- IDB President Antonio Ortiz Mena has rejected the creation of a Latin American debtor nations club because each country has different characteristics and the conditions that can be obtained are also different. The conclusion has been reached that joint negotiation is not viable, he added, but there are many points in common that can be discussed.

The IDB president recognized that Latin America is undergoing one of the worst crises of the century. He said the IDB has no place in the discussion of a new international economic order. This is a political situation and it is not up to us to discuss such subjects, he said.

The IDB president said: We want to help the Latin American countries to resolve their credit needs. One way to help them is to make operations more flexible so they can meet their credit obligations.

GUYANA

PARLIAMENT APPROVES NATIONAL SECURITY BILL

FL252255 Bridgetown CANA in English 1947 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Guyana, June 25, CANA -- Guyana's parliament last night passed a controversial bill which will give the security forces the power to detain suspects for indefinite periods without bringing charges against them and also to take steps to prevent the subversion of democratic institutions.

Approval came despite an outcry from political parties and the human rights body, which said such legislation would give the state repressive powers.

In parliament, the Marxist People's Progressive Party (PPP) and the right-wing United Force (UF) party jointly opposed the measure as unnecessary and inimical to the interests of the nation. But Prime Minister Desmond Hoyte said the national security (amendment) bill was aimed at protecting and promoting the vital interests of the Guyanese people.

The bill re-enacts part two of the National Security (Miscellaneous Provision) Act, which expired on May 21, 1984, with a number of modifications. The changes include the provision of a law for the prevention of the subversion of democratic institutions of Guyana.

SURINAME

PRIME MINISTER UDENHOUT VISITS SOUTH KOREA

For Seoul reportage on the visit to South Korea by Prime Minister Willem Alfred Udenhout, including his talks with South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong, and Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong and his meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan, see the South Korea section of the 6 June Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.